

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*On the general CAUSES of the extreme DEPRESSION of the lower ORDERS of SOCIETY, with a particular REFERENCE to the present STATE of this COUNTRY.*

A first view, nothing more surprises a sensible mind, and nothing ever more grieves a benevolent one, than the extreme inequality of mankind in civilized society. Rude society, such as that formed by the American savages, is equal, without tyranny, without trade, without articles to exchange, or money to represent them.

The next stage shews us the combination of a few of greater cunning and address than the rest, the rise of their domination, and the subjugation of the million. In its progress, society becomes agricultural and commercial. To depress the million, it is necessary, in the early stages of society, to combine more individuals against them than afterwards, because, labour and bodily powers being chiefly valuable in the early stages, other acquirements have not yet obtained so great a degree of estimation as they afterwards obtain, and the yet simple organization of society, open to the most vulgar observation, exposes the arts and furnishes not the means of tyranny.

Civilization and commerce, as they increase the complexity of the mechanism of society, favour the tyranny of the few and the extreme depression of the many:

First. By bringing certain qualifications into an undue and inordinate estimation.

Secondly. By rendering the combination of individuals more easy.

Thirdly. By creating wants in the multitude, and giving to the few the power of commanding their service by supplying those wants.

First. Of all the instruments of deception, by which, in the more advanced stages of civilization, the million are subdued to the wishes of the few,—eloquence is the most powerful. The eloquent man is always too highly esteemed, and the multitude err in nothing more than in the estimate of his worth. The man to whom they delegate the making of laws has often no other qualification. The man with whom they intrust the execution of the laws can boast only of the same at-

tainment, and they think their souls safe in the hands of a great speaker. That division of labour which is created by the arts of civilization, devoting the multitude to servile occupations, enables the few to persuade them that whatever qualifications they exclusively possess are of difficult attainment, and indicate in their possessors superior and commanding powers. Hence the multitude think every man their superior by nature, whom the arts of cultivation have improved; and are prepared to be the willing slaves of plotting traders, strutting speechifiers, and titled soldiers.

Secondly. An advanced state of civilization favours that secrecy of correspondence by which the combination of individuals is made easy; and it brings men together *in classes*, and thus associates them for any purpose which they may deem it their interest to pursue.

Thirdly. Civilization and commerce multiply the wants of men. Whatever can protect us against the intemperance of climate, whatever can enable us to indulge indolence or to stimulate appetite, the arts of civilization and commerce supply. The means of gratification which these arts produce are unequally distributed by the operation of the causes we have already named, and the possession of these means enables the privileged classes to command the service and subdue the minds of those who are less fortunate. Thus the foundations are laid of the depression of the multitude, which depression will be increased:

First. By whatever diminishes the number of the labouring classes.

Secondly. By whatever increases the facility of commanding the labour and co-operation of the multitude.

Thirdly. By whatever favours the rapid advancement of the fortunes of individuals.

Fourthly. By whatever increases the public contributions.

Fifthly. By whatever diminishes the productions of the earth, or favours their rapid consumption, and especially by brute animals.

First. In countries where particular *casts* determine the occupation of individuals, the numbers of the labouring classes will be liable to little fluctuation. But in Europe, where the field is more open to all, and where every man must *desire* to be emancipated from a state of servile labour,

bour, and to emancipate his children, it must be the natural tendency of society to diminish the numbers of the laborious. The increase of commerce, drawing mens' minds from labour to a gambling principle of conduct, will much favour this natural tendency of European society. The multiplication of *professions* still increases this tendency, and the establishments of government do it most of all. The CHURCH, the ARMY, the NAVY, draw multitudes from the field; and a heavy national debt creating establishments for the collection of its interest, and becoming in its turn the wealth of individuals, threatens to reduce the laborious class to its minimum.

Secondly. Under this head may very properly be placed laws against the combination and association of labourers; the education which the priesthood give the common people, by which they are taught the principles of a blind and servile adulation of wealth and power, and the propriety of a ready uninquisitive submission to all possible authority; and, above all, the system in this stage of society of every business being conducted by a LARGE CAPITAL, by which the capitalists become the absolute masters of mankind, and "say to one, Come, and he cometh; to another, Go, and he goeth; and to *their slaves*, Do this, and THEY DO IT."

Although there be many instruments of civil subjugation, this is the lever which preserves the privileged orders in their state of elevation. As long as this necessity of a large capital shall exist in society, so long shall the tyranny of the rich triumph, and the poor be trodden in the dust.

Thirdly. Under this head may be mentioned whatever increases the number or the weight of the capitalists. Every thing in civilised society tends to inequality, and to the unequal distribution of good; there are some circumstances, however, and *some times*, which favour this pre-eminently. A great accession of commerce, the increase of large and the decrease of small farms, and above all the creation of *nominal wealth*, by a *few men*, and for a *few men*, tend to bring this evil to its highest pitch of elevation. Gold and silver are produced by nature in small quantities—Their acquisition is the slow operation of painful labour: their value as the representative of commodities in general is NOT, therefore, *purely conventional*; niggard nature has stamped upon them a real value, by that which makes every thing valuable. *they are the produce and the price of labour*. A rapid increase of

these is impossible in general, and improbable in any place. Paper currency is of a character widely different; it may be created in a moment, to an amount truly awful.

If a few men, the directors of a national bank for instance, agree to create to a nameless amount this species of circulation, and to say the privilege of benefiting by it *shall be confined to a few*, it is obvious that this must increase indefinitely the power of the capitalists, and reduce to wretchedness, slavery, and beggary, all those who do not participate of this advantage.\* The fortunes of individuals will swell like the sea, and the multitude will perish in a desert where there is no water. Every thing will be extended but the comforts of the poor. Commercial speculations, farming monopolies, and all the nameless evils which oppress the poor will increase. A few men will give the law to millions; and "Be slaves or starve" (perhaps, "*Be slaves and starve*") will be the language of that law!

It is a thing wholly immaterial what be the *nominal price* of any article. If the *nominal price of labour* bear a due proportion to the *nominal price of provisions*, it matters not whether beef be a shilling or a guinea a pound. But the evil consists in the destruction of this *proportion*. And the increase of capitals and capitalists tends not only to destroy this proportion, but to make it to perish eternally. This is precisely the evil of an excessive paper-circulation; *it benefits the few*, gives them power and rule over the *many*, and tends to put their very lives into their hands. If there be forestallers, monopolizers, and regraters; behold the origin of their power, the very bed of their germination!

Fourthly. The increase of the public contributions will always increase the domination of the *few* over the *many*, and operate in the depression of the industrious classes. A tax is imposed, and must be paid. We will suppose that it is laid upon the proprietor of land, or the capitalist employed in trade. In the first case, the proprietor of land pays the *direct* contribution; but he, as the owner of the soil,

\* It is a remarkable fact, that at the time when Mr. Law's celebrated banking-scheme in France was at its zenith, and thousands had in a moment become through it opulent, and able to live in splendour, the laborious classes were perishing for want of bread; and that an *arrêt* to lower the value of this paper currency, to remove the miseries of the poor, was the stroke by which his bubble was burst.—See Sir James Stewart's Political Economy.



commands the labour of many who depend upon him. Is it probable that he who thus has power to throw it off himself, will voluntarily abridge his own enjoyments, and exclusively sustain the burthen? No such thing. He will support his usual expences, and charge his tenants with additional rents. They have still power to throw it off themselves; and he is more than man, who, possessing such a power, will not exercise it. They throw it off themselves upon the labourer, who, being the lowest dependent, suffers the whole burthen, and groans under the weight which he cannot remove. Thus every tax is a charge upon the labourer, and tends to depress him still lower. If, however, this reasoning should be questioned, let us take another view of the subject. The proprietor of land is taxed. Every abridgment of the usual expences of this man, except merely of what he individually eats and drinks, is taken from others, and operates to their injury; for, according to the existing circumstances of society, the men who are employed through luxury, must continue to be employed, or they perish. He who dismisses a servant is, in this sense, as he who exposes a son. In every view then, taxation ends with the lowest classes, and they alone feel its weight. Look at the operation of the watch-tax. It was said to be a tax upon the *rich*, but the poor watch-makers suffered all the injury. Apply this reasoning to any tax imposed upon the capitalist, and the same conclusion follows. In short, it may be laid down as a maxim, that the injury of *taxation will always be felt principally by that class, which, being the lowest, has not the power to throw the weight from itself.*

Fifthly. Whatever diminishes the productions of the earth, or transfers their use from man, tends to depress the industrious classes. Unfavourable seasons are certainly to be numbered amongst the causes of the misery we contemplate under this head. For at such times the oppression of actual scarcity will fall upon the lowest class. The same operation here takes place, which we have mentioned before; the *powerful* throw the evil upon the *weak*, and the *poor* alone sustain all the vengeance of famine. Actual scarcity, then, is the rod of Heaven, to chastise the poor. War and luxury produce for the poor a scarcity as cruel, and less patiently to be borne. War greatly tends to *waste* the productions of the earth. They are collected into large magazines, and are spoiled by bad keeping. They are transported in vessels from place to place, and destroyed in the passage. They are nearly taken by

an enemy, and, lest he should possess himself of them, they are thrown into the sea, or into the fire.

The instruments of war destroy and consume the produce of the earth. An immense number of horses are fed for the purposes of war, in addition to the number which usually burthen a country. These take from the labourer the bread which his industry has produced. It is scarcely necessary to name the destruction of the means of life, which takes place in a country which is the seat of war. The country before an army has been beautifully compared to the garden of Eden, and that behind it to a desolate wilderness; for to this do the ravages of war reduce every country.

Luxury, too, has its instruments of destruction. Horses kept for the pleasure of the rich, consume what ought to feed the poor; and distilleries and breweries destroy the food as well as the health and morals of millions. When the printers with whom the wise Franklin was associated, alleged that porter was necessary for them to recruit their exhausted strength; the philosophical youth proved to demonstration that the value of the porter laid out in solid food infinitely more succoured and strengthened the sons of industry and toil.

Thus have we traced, *in general*, the causes of the extreme and lamentable depression of the laborious classes: it may not now be improper to apply the observations we have made, to the present situation of this distressed country. On this subject, however, it is not necessary long to dwell. Every reader must perceive in a moment, that nearly all the causes of the miserable depression of the lower orders of society are in this country in full operation. The misery of the poor has surely reached its summit, yet it is important to know if relief may be expected. If we have assigned the true causes of the depression of the labourer, it is obvious that the principal of these causes are **PERMANENT**. The effects of an inauspicious season pass away, and a more favourable sky brings returning plenty; but an immense national debt, fictitious money circulating in countless millions, capitalists rising like daily exhalations from the earth, laws in full force and of the greatest rigour, against the combinations of labourers, and a war of the termination of which no cheering prospects appear, threaten the labourer with **PERMANENT** misery and ruin.

This fatal war prevents the relief which, perhaps, the scanty produce of the year 1799 renders more than commonly necessary to the country. Bread of the finest quality is at this moment in Paris sold

for one penny and half a farthing per pound (we speak from the best information, that of a gentleman just returned from that capital), and the citizens of the new republic lament that their corn is at too low a price for the farmer to obtain a living by his industry, and anxiously wish to export some to England. This war, however, interdicts this needful supply. Were we at peace with France, bread might here be sold for eightpence or ninepence the quarter loaf, and allow of a large profit to the English importer.

The deluded people, taught by the ministers of delusion, are crying out against monopolizers and forestallers, but are ignorant of that which gives life and power to these, their supposed enemies. The monopolizers of the day, however numerous, and however baneful, are but the vermin which are bred and supported in the hospital in Threadneedle street; and if ever the people of England be emancipated from the misery under which they groan, they must, as the first essentials of their salvation, obtain *peace with France, and payments in specie from the manufacturers of paper money.*

Your's, &c.

London, Nov. 17, 1800.

R—N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

It has been remarked by those who consider language in connexion with manners and opinions, that, from the shades of difference which words often acquire in passing from a primary tongue to derivative ones, inferences may be deduced concerning the modes of thinking in different countries. Examples in confirmation of this position may easily be found; but the use of the words which are the subject of this letter, may, at first sight, appear a remarkable deviation from it. *Leale*, *Lealta*, in Italian; *Loyal*, *Loyauté*, in French, have the signification of *frank*, *sincere*, *faithful*, *honest*; whereas, in English, *loyal* and *loyalty* (evidently derived from the above) are, and have long been, entirely limited to the sense of fidelity and attachment to a king; except that by a kind of metaphor our poets have sometimes applied them to the same affections towards a *mistress*. I doubt not that many persons have been much surprised at the frequent use of the word *loyalty* made by the French in their public addresses since they have discarded monarchy; for our newspaper translators, not knowing the true meaning of the term, long rendered it into the literal English. But the sense in which they have applied it is by no means

modern or republican. Indeed, it is so ancient that it had begun to be obsolete; and the revolutionists seem to have revived it in order to throw an air of antique plainness and integrity over their proceedings. The motto of one of our old noble families says, *Loyauté n'a honte*, "Faithfulness, or honesty, incurs no shame." I will not answer that even the possessor would, at present, translate it so; yet that such is the primitive sense, cannot be doubted. Moliere, in his "*Tartuffe*," ironically names a Norman serjeant at mace, *Monf. Loyal*; upon which one of the characters remarks,

Ce Monsieur Loyal porte un air bien déloyal.  
This Mr. Honest looks much like a knave.

It is easy to conceive how a word implying fidelity in general, should come to be exclusively applied to what might appear the highest and most important exertion of it; but who would have thought that *England* should have been the country in which every idea of faithfulness in public concerns should be sunk in exclusive devotion to the interests of a king? Does not this seem to confirm the doctrine which has been thought so obnoxious, that monarchy is the only essential part of the English constitution? For were it, in reality that mixture of different sovereign powers, or, still more, that radical sovereignty of the people, which a certain party has been fond of representing it, the application of the term *loyalty* to attachment to the royal authority alone would be a high degree of *incivism*, if not a species of treason. In the American contest, though the supremacy of the British Parliament was nominally the point at issue, yet the sovereignty of the king was really the object in view, and the terms *loyalist* and *royalist* were used as perfectly synonymous. At the present day, it cannot escape any observer, that loyalty is the great passion of the nation, and is inculcated from the bench and the pulpit as the prime public virtue, and a duty scarcely inferior to piety towards the Supreme Being. This I only mean to remark as a trait of national character; just as Virgil has done with respect to his bees.

Præterea regem non sic Ægyptus, et ingens  
Lydia, nec populi Parthorum, aut Medus  
Hydaspes,

Observant.

GEORG. IV.

Besides, not Egypt, India, Media, more  
With servile awe, their idol king adore.

DRYDEN.

Dryden goes on to paint this passion of loyalty in colours which he seems to have derived from the court of Charles II. rather than from Virgil's Georgics.

The



The king presides, his subject's toil surveys;  
The servile rout their careful Cæsar praise:  
Him they extol, they worship him alone;  
They crowd his levees and support his throne:  
They raise him on their shoulders with a shout;  
And when their sovereign's quarrel calls them  
out,

His foes to mortal combat they defy,  
And think it honour at his feet to die.

This is somewhat more than *insect-loyalty*; for I do not believe that any creature *without reason* would be capable of so passionate an attachment to a being of its own class, endeared by no friendship, and known by no benefits. When Ventidius in a noble rapture addresses Mark Antony with

My emperor! the man I love next heav'n!  
Had I said more, t'were scarce a crime,—

though the sentiment is not perfectly *Roman* of that period, yet it may be naturally supposed to be inspired by the splendid and popular character of Antony, and by gratitude for his favours; and the pious ejaculation of a great lawyer, "When I forget my king, may God forget me!" was probably dictated by circumstances personal to the speaker: but the warm devotion attached to a mere name, in which loyalty consists (for it is transferred with the crown, and expects no particular virtues in the wearer) is a refinement of sentiment much beyond the instinctive emotions of common affection. A spaniel may lick the hand that feeds him, but a man only can set up a metaphysical idol and pay it worship.

After all, considering the matter philologically, I find it difficult to account for this variation in the use of the word *loyalty*. Perhaps, as the French language was introduced among us in company with conquest and a high degree of monarchical power, some of its terms might acquire a more servile meaning than they possessed in their native country. I believe it is certain that many of our early kings had more of the regal state and authority than their contemporaries of France; and even so late as Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, more exterior homage was paid to royalty in England than (probably) in any other country in Europe. In the person of Elizabeth, the sacred character of majesty was united with the prerogatives of the sex, which, in that age, when the spirit of chivalry was not yet extinct, were of high consideration. Accordingly, she was the object of a most romantic loyalty, which she was wise enough to support by great real or affected regard to the welfare of her people. When the contest

between monarchy and republicanism commenced under Charles I. the partisans of the first thought they could not go too far in manifesting their alienation from the second; and besides, the sufferings of the king, and his heroic conduct under them, were calculated to excite the warmest emotions in his favour. Loyalty, therefore, was renewed in all its force both as a passion and a principle; and in the breast of a cavalier took place of every public, and almost every private, affection. It required no personal favour for its support; for, as Butler, in a *serious* strain, observes,

Loyalty is still the same,  
Whether it win or lose the game;  
True as the dial to the sun,  
Although it be not shone upon.

From that period, I conceive, the meaning of the word was exclusively fixed to faithful attachment to the prince; for Shakspear (though this is not a sense noted by Johnson) has employed it also to signify the attachment of a servant to his master. Old Adam says to Orlando, in "As you like it,"

I will follow thee  
To the last gasp with truth and *loyalty*.

I shall conclude this discussion with just suggesting, that it might, perhaps, be as well to revert to Clarendon's idea of this political virtue; for surely a more orthodox authority, with respect to monarchical principles, need not be sought. He says, speaking of a public character, "He had never any veneration for the court, but only such *loyalty* to the king as the law required;" where, by the way, an etymology of the word from *law* (*loy*), seems to be pointed out. Is not this the true one? It may be remarked that *leal* in the Scottish dialect has the exact French and Italian-signification. Your's, &c. N. N.

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the large AUGMENTATION of ROYAL BOUNTY about to be granted to the PRESBYTERIAN CLERGY of the NORTH of IRELAND.

Understand that the Presbyterian synod of Ulster has met once and again, not upon any point of religious doctrine or discipline; not for the purpose of taking into serious consideration the state of their church; the progress of infidelity; the passiveness of pastors; the languor and indifference pervading one portion of the laity; the rapid advance made among the lower orders of their people by the missionary spirit of Methodism; the means best calculated in the present times and tempers of men for sustaining the external disci-

discipline of their church, and, at the same time, an inward devotion, equally removed from the bigotry of enthusiasm, and what may as justly be called the bigotry of deism. No; not for all or any of these purposes is the Presbyterian provincial synod convened, but solely to consider of the *manner* in which a large grant from government to the clergy shall be received, a great augmentation of the repeatedly augmented *royal bounty*, or, as it has been varnished over with a base-bred Latin, the *REGIUM DONUM*.

A synod so frequent and full, favoured with attendance so unexpected, even of the clergy from Dublin posting down with their *ruled*, not *ruling*, elders, to support the politico-religious agent of government, soon perhaps to be translated into the dignity of lord commissioner; such a synod condescends not to enter into a question, whether a clergy, by ancient rule and practice the stipendiaries of the people, should now become the stipendiaries of the crown (as human nature and experience instruct us must be the case, in the exact ratio of the sum total of the royal bounty to the sum total of the popular stipend); but the sole question that agitates the body and spirit of the assembled church is, whether it be altogether consistent with the Presbyterian *parity*, after having thankfully received the sum granted, to suffer themselves to be disposed into classes or grades, which are to share more or less in this pensionary establishment according to their respective merits, not in the eyes of their Great Master, but in the appreciation of government, and thus to have their church, originally built upon the equality of pastors, converted into a hierarchy of different orders, under the pay and patronage of the crown.

Management and influence are certainly much more efficacious instruments in state policy than penal-laws and persecution. It is indeed most true, that the independency of the ecclesiastical upon the civil power was the old *Presbyterian principle*, adopted at the reformation, and inflexibly adhered to through all their sufferings, both by pastors and people. The genius of their church policy seems now in a fair way of suffering such a total change as to become substantially, though not formally, a secondary and supplemental *state religion*. The morose severity of clergy, such as Abernethy and Dugal, alloyed from time to time with additional doses of *regium donum*, will at length acquire all the malleableness and desired ductility of a compound metal.

The state itself is so far changed, that,

although bound in legal wedlock to one mode of religion, it seems now willing to make a number of left-handed marriages. The grave and holy synod of Ulster, at least the most sanctimonious portion of it, not unwillingly gives countenance to a courtship whose aim is to make Presbyterianism a concubine of the Castle. Thus there is forming a *new* alliance of church and state, which, like that with the hierarchy, will strengthen the influence of the crown, by an added buttress of ecclesiastical establishment, hitherto supported by the voluntary oblations of the people. After consolidating the civil strength of the empire by purchasing the borough proprietors in Ireland, measures are now taken to purchase that religious order of men who are supposed (I do trust, without foundation) to have the *exclusive* management of our souls.

Thus the bodies and souls of the people; their political properties, and their religious privileges; their temporal blessings, and their spiritual consolations; the faith of their fathers, and the once proud independence of their pastors; are to be melted down, and synodically assimilated with the prelacy of the established church, and the prelacy of the Catholic church, for the support of the order of things at present established in these united kingdoms.

If I recollect aright, any unusual conjunction of the heavenly bodies is, in the language of astronomy, called a synod of the stars; but, in truth, there are in the ways of men occurrences still more wonderful, such strange conjunctions of both public bodies and professing individuals as cannot be foreseen by any common calculation; such indeed as, in my mind, either auspicate or forebode the speedy coming of a time, when men, in their voyage through life, shall pay less regard to those lights of *the earth*, but shall look at once to Him, the great maker of heaven and earth, without the intervention of such fallacious guides and such fallible mediators.

It must be confessed, that this terrestrial constellation of Presbyterian pastors, called a synod, is, in the first instance, a most convenient mode of bringing their whole church compendiously into the very palm of government. The co-ordinate power of the laity, in the shape of ruling elders, will find their want of leisure, opportunity and capacity for intrigue, can but ill resist the persevering assiduity of the clergy in the accomplishment of this grand business. However *they* may be outvoted at present in the assembly at large, the committee of synod, appointed to superintend the weal of the church in the intervals of meeting, will



will no doubt bring to a happy close this new union of Presbyterianism and the ruling power, of which the chief secretary will become the official *overseer* and permanent moderator.

I do think that the *regium donum* has been perverted from its original purposes.

First. What was designed to operate as a reward and *premium* to certain principles is now accumulated into a *purchase* of all principle. A donation, the subject of gratitude, is now mounted into an endowment, a bounden duty of mercenary to master. A present for which we are obliged, is very different from a settlement by which we are subjected and *salaried* for life; and, if the laity, as is too probable, will lessen their stipend as government increases its stipend, the proportion of obligation will become so great to the prime benefactor, the crown, and the estrangement so manifest from the natural patron, the people, that what was first gratitude will then become debt; then irresistible obligation; and the whole system of Presbyterianism will grow adscititious to the powers which happen to be, the parasitical servant of two masters, Christ and Mammon.

Secondly. The principles which attracted the royal consideration were the principles recognized at the revolution, and again sanctioned at the Hanoverian succession; not principles of passive obedience and non-resistance, not principles linking the government of the church and dispositions of its clergy by a chain of mercenary dependence to a sort of state metropolitan, in breach of that sole allegiance to one spiritual master, whose service is perfect freedom. The bounty was given for a rigid and hardy adherence, through all changes of political wind and weather, to the genuine principles of the good old British constitution, steering between the republicanism of the Independants, and the slavish loyalty of absolute-monarchy men, but always recognizing the ultimate sovereignty of the people in civil concerns, and even in the frame and constitution of their church government allowing them an equal participation of authority. The bounties of Charles II. William III. and George I. were not given for any dereliction of principle either religious or political. They were not given as hush-money for a humiliating silence upon great public questions. In fact, political and religious principle sustain each other, and the layman or clergyman who subjugates his mind to the sovereignty of opinion in civil concerns, is

more than half prepared to have his creed fashioned by the same external authority.

Did the uniform manifestation of the principles of Christian and constitutional liberty during the whole progress of the American war gain them the kindness of government, and the favour of Lord North? No. But did not these very principles receive their merited reward, their honorarium, during the short sunshine of Charles Fox's administration, and Lord Northington's lieutenancy? Those same principles which made Dixon a bishop, paying due respect to the right divine of human virtues, those same *whig* principles rewarded the political *consistency* of the Presbyterian clergy, by a moderate augmentation of the *regium donum*, not amounting to an annihilation of free opinion, but rather its encouragement and reward.

Now it is to be asked, whether the individual who receives a pension, great or small, from two ministers so perfectly opposed in principle and practice as Charles Fox and William Pitt, must not be either a hypocrite or a tergiversator? O but, says the ingenious equivocator with conscience, the pension is not given to us as individuals, but as a *body*; and as there are about 180 congregations included in the synod, each minister bears but an 180th part of the onus of obligation.— In reviewing the sum total of the bounty already obtained, I think there is received on the *Irish* establishment, in the whole, 2200l. including 1000l. given in Lord Northington's administration, 600l. being before granted in the reign of Charles II. and 600l. more in the reign of William. On the *English* establishment, I believe, there is 800l. a grant from George I. equally divided between the north and the southern association, whose congregations being so much fewer than those in Ulster, and still lessening, the annual stipend of government is already more than 30l. and will soon amount to 40l.

The laity in general are ignorant of these matters. They have been too much a secret. It is time that the sun should shine on them. It would have been highly becoming the synod assembled on a subject so interesting to the welfare of their religious as well as temporal concerns, to have circulated a pastoral letter on the state of their church, the condition of their incomes, the nature, *perhaps* the necessity, of relief from government, and the just claims they may have of an increased stipend from the people. Are the people no part of the church? Is the natural relationship of pastor and flock to be entirely superseded

superfeded by a habit of covert intrigue, and dark deputation to the castle? The quakers, without any order of clergy, take care to publish annually a truly pastoral letter, in which a faithful account is given of their church, for the use of their whole community. Are the clergy of the Presbyterian church ashamed or afraid to imitate an example so truly apostolical? Are the people not worthy of a "General Epistle;" or is the attention of the synod so taken up with a selfish correspondence, that the general epistle would not seem worthy of the people? Are the people, I again ask, to be excluded from church and from state; and is the "*ecclesia*" (by which term I have always understood the meeting of the faithful *called* into one assembly), so far perverted from its primitive and scriptural acceptation, as to be confined exclusively to a synod, from that converging into an acting committee, and afterwards still more condensed into the very focus of a familiar dinner with the private secretary, where the reverend agent of the royal bounty acts as an interpreter between the cabinet and the commissioners, not on the subject of acceptance or non-acceptance of bounty, but merely to make the distribution in such a manner as may best reconcile the government of the church with the present views of the Pitt administration.

The professed maxim of that administration has, of late, been to consolidate the empire by uniting these islands, and to form a friendly combination of the different religious persuasions, in the support of the most highly stretched regal prerogative. Their internal like their external coalitions are forced and unnatural. They are planned on the pressure of temporary exigencies, not established on a knowledge of human nature; and this novel plan of subsidizing the Catholic and the Presbyterian clergy, without answering the end intended, will, in each of these persuasions, have the effect of an insidious persecution. Such union is so far from being a bond of peace, that, in my mind, it forebodes nothing so immediately as schism and dissension and separation.

It forebodes a schism and separation among the Presbyterian clergy themselves.

It forebodes a schism and separation of the laity from the clergy, a separation of popular attachment to that order of men.

The state of human opinions on church authority and discipline is wonderfully changed since the year 1719, when the schism of non-subscribers headed by Abernethy, Fitzpatrick, Haliday, M. Bruce, Nevin, and Mears, protested against the

arbitrary, exorbitant, and inquisitorial power of the synod, and asserted the single communion of the New Testament, against the usurped power of adding other terms, particularly a subscription to the Westminster Confession of Faith. This opposition to the supremacy of synodical jurisdiction over both clergy and laity was then so *unpopular*, that their congregations were disgusted with the religious liberty of their pastors; and the Belfast society, which then vindicated the true principles of Protestantism and the inalienable rights of the people, was little encouraged by the people themselves. The resistance then made to the arbitrary requisitions of subscription had a slow but sure effect; and the spiritual subordination, I may say subjugation, of both pastors and people have, since that time, surprisingly decreased—So much so indeed, that it is to be feared the sympathy which ought at least to subsist between clergy and laity, has given place to an apathy and indifference on the part of the people, inimical to the interests of a sect, and perhaps equally so to the interests of Christianity itself. Will not this pecuniary subservience to government tend still farther to destroy all relationship with the people, who will ask each other, from views perhaps not a little selfish, 'Why should we continue to pay those men who have placed their confidence of support in the crown?' It is certain that the people themselves have exposed their clergy to be tampered with and tempted by the ruling power. I believe the country stipends over the whole extent of the synod of Ulster do not average at more than 40*l.* per annum; and it must be acknowledged, that the people are bound to give that competent support to their ministers which may become the shield of personal, political, and religious independence.

There is certainly a strange, I cannot call it natural, coincidence between democratical and deistical doctrine. I should have thought, *a priori*, that the principles and practice of the unlettered Prophet Christ would have blended with the moral and political discipline of equality. But the contrary has taken place, and the present practice, or rather practices, of the Presbyterian clergy seem to accelerate and aggravate a prevalent disgust taken against these interpreters of the *words* of Christ. The habits of religious subordination or subjugation have quite lost their hold. It is time, it is high time, that the order of society should be supported not upon priestcraft and popular credulity, but upon the morality of an enlightened and cultivated reason.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
I hereby fulfil my promise to send you some remarks on the present state of the French troops, drawn from my own observation, as well as from the information which I have been able to obtain from the most intelligent French officers I have had an opportunity of conversing with in the course of my travels.

The main spring of the French military force is at present the artillery; and this branch of the science of war, which has completely overthrown the ancient system of tactics, and subjected the modern military art to the most rigorous calculations, seems entirely to engross the attention of the republican military. Whether they are right in this, cannot as yet be ascertained, since the advantages which they have hitherto obtained, have been frequently the results of events that have nothing in common with tactical operations. No correct judgment at least can as yet be formed on the merit of their manœuvres, as they are constantly connected with political combinations, and form an integral part of that refined, yet complicate, system, which guides the conduct of the French government.

Every battalion of foot, composed of one thousand men, is attended by a squadron of horse or light artillery, which forms one battery, consisting of four eight-pounders, and two six-inch howitzers; in addition to which, each battalion receives, according to circumstances, some pieces of light or heavy ordnance. This numerous artillery, which the Austrian armies cannot but find an arduous task to counterbalance, the French government would have hardly been able to support, but for its having hitherto succeeded in the well-conceived and ably-executed plan of carrying on the war mostly in fruitful foreign countries, where the subsistence of numerous armies gives the rulers of the French republic no other trouble but that of ordering contributions to be levied, and requisitions to be raised. In order to obtain a decided superiority over the field-pieces of other troops, the French have furnished their horse or flying-artillery with eight-pounders and six-inch howitzers. The former carry a ball, at six degrees elevation, upwards of 600 toises, and at 20 lines, 480 toises; and at this distance whole ranks may be destroyed, or disabled from fighting. The six-inch howitzer throws a grenade, at six degrees elevation, to a distance of 600 toises, and is well known to gall, in particular, the horse most

severely. It also throws to a smaller distance a cartridge with sixty-one balls of seventeen lines diameter, the effect whereof is extremely murderous.

On analysing the aim and purpose of horse-artillery, the beneficial results of the above organization of that of the republican armies must be obvious on the slightest view. This artillery is designed to execute every movement with the utmost rapidity, and to repair, with or without cavalry, in greater or lesser numbers, to every point, where, according to the experienced *coup d'œil* of the Commanding General it can act to the greatest advantage. It must endeavour to make an impression on the enemy's batteries by the rapidity of its movements, and on the enemy's foot and horse by the execution of a well-directed fire, which from its extreme mobility it cannot find difficult to effect.

The French have it at present in contemplation to diminish the length of a great part of their ordnance, for the double purpose of using many of their cannon at the same time for throwing shells and grenades, and consequently *à deux mains*, and of rendering their ordnance lighter, in order to increase the rapidity of their movements.\*

I am, &c. V. N.

On the Rhine,  
Sept. 1800.

P. S. I was yesterday present at a grand field-day of several regiments of foot: they went pretty well through their different evolutions, yet it appeared to me that the officers were not altogether what they should be. The manœuvres were executed with rapidity, but not with that precision which characterizes the movements of our troops†. I also observed, that they never advanced in front, but always in column, whether from a close adherence to the system of the *Chevalier Folard*, who fancied that his column, like the Grecian phalanx, should be able to bear down the enemy's troops with irresistible force, or from want of skill and practice, I know not; yet I am inclined to think that it was done from the latter cause: for I found, in the course of conversation with several officers, that they were at a loss to conceive how our troops were able to move *in line* over a difficult ground, as every bush, ditch, &c. appeared to

\* Short and light 24-pounders, occasionally intended for throwing shells or grenades, were invented in 1794 by Cit. *Dorsner*, general of division, and inspector of artillery, or master of ordnance, in the French service; or, more properly speaking, their use was revived by him, for the thing itself is not new.

Edit.

† The Prussians,

them a considerable impediment and obstruction.

Their cavalry is good in several points of view, that is, the men are some of the finest troops I ever saw, and the horses are excellent; yet, upon the whole, the French cavalry is not sufficiently organized. The commanding officer of a brigade of horse assured me, that, acting as a detached body, he would engage any cavalry upon earth, but that he was fearful of acting with his brigade in large masses.

Upon the whole, I found that the republican troops stood the inclemencies of the weather and severe fatigues wonderfully well. Five hours exercise, for instance, that is, three hours in the morning, and two in the afternoon, did not seem to affect them at all, for in the interval I found them constantly walking about; and of a fifty miles march they used to talk as of a "*coup de pied*"—a bit of a walk.\*

If the French knew how to blend firmness and steadiness with their native vivacity and valour, they would be the first troops in the world. Their attack is made with intrepidity and spirit, which not unfrequently degenerates into rage. But if the troops opposed to them do not lose countenance, but support their attack with that steadiness which forms a characteristic feature of our troops, or anticipate the attack in an able and spirited manner, the republican soldiers are still the old Frenchmen of *Rosbach*.

On seeing the numerous light infantry, which at present composes the greatest part of the French armies, I was naturally led to consider how I should act, if I were entrusted with the command of a corps attacked by this numerous light infantry, endeavouring to outflank and surround me on all sides, according to the leading principle of their system of tactics. To fire on this scattered multitude would be folly; for to fire by battalions or platoons on single dispersed men, were to waste powder and ball to no purpose. To scatter and disperse my men also would be still worse, for by so doing I should lose my strength, chiefly resulting from the steady compactness of our troops. I should therefore neither do one nor the other, but, if the nature of the ground did any ways permit, place small troops of horse in the intervals of my foot, with orders to charge the enemy's infantry, as soon as they should begin to scatter, which would necessitate them either to form again in a body, or expose them to be cut down by my horse.

\* The day before yesterday, I saw a regiment of hussars pass through this place, which eight months ago was stationed in the vicinity of Mentz, had marched from thence to Brest, and was now returning to join *Angereau's* army. In spite of this fatiguing march, the horses were in an excellent condition, and but few of them were hurt by the saddle.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a fact, established on the concurrent testimony of respectable historians, that the clergy, as a body, have in every age, except where their own peculiar interests were concerned, been subservient to the will of the ruling party: no wonder then, that the influence they possess in our public libraries should be exerted to the utmost, in determining the choice of books favourable to their party views; and in stigmatizing, as licentious, every production in the most remote degree hostile to that system of war and discord which, unhappily, forms so distinguishing a feature of the present times.

To corroborate the truth of the foregoing observations, permit me, in addition to the many valuable communications respecting Reading Societies, already presented to the public through the medium of your useful Miscellany, to give a short history of a library instituted at Jedburgh about the year 1760. I am not in possession of the original constitution of this society; but the sum paid, by individuals on admission, has fluctuated from three to five guineas: each member, besides, contributes a yearly quota of nine shillings, and possesses the right of transferring his share. At every anniversary meeting, the names of the books proposed by any member, as proper for the society, are taken down by the librarian, the merit and tendency of which being afterwards canvassed, they are finally admitted or rejected by a plurality of voices. The number of members amount, at present, to somewhat above sixty. Among the regulations for the management of this institution, none has found a place to guard against the evil of clerical influence: unfortunately, therefore, instead of operating to promote liberal discussion, it has lately been perverted to the worst of purposes, that of giving currency to party publications, and to the support of a particular set of opinions. The Rights of Man soon fell a sacrifice to sacerdotal zeal, and was expelled, as I have been informed, upon a motion from the Rev. Member who, a few months before, had presented it to the society. The assertion of a Noble Lord high in command at Toulon, that in the New Annual Register an inaccurate statement had been given of the expulsion of the English from that place, was urged, by a *ci-devant* preceptor of his Lordship, as a sufficient ground for discontinuing that publication; and the valuable works of Dr. Darwin were rejected, because the same, or some other



other great man, had conceived a bad opinion of their author. Mrs. Smith's *Desmond* is even now, I believe, kept from circulating among the members, by the exertion of individual alarm and caprice; the *British Critic* has been preferred to the *Monthly Review*, and the flimsy and equivocal productions of the Abbé Barruel and Professor Robison have superseded works valuable for historical and scientific accuracy. Not that I would preclude, were it even in my power, such publications from being read and examined: it is error, not truth, that shrinks from investigation: all that I would contend for is, that they ought not exclusively to occupy a place in our public libraries. Were I able to lay before your readers a list of the books presented for the approbation of the society within the last six years, and mark the reasons which had been urged for the admission of some, and the rejection of others; it would afford a curious history of the rise and progress of alarm, among the privileged classes: but as it is commonly rather influence than power which is resorted to for the purpose of creating an ascendancy in such institutions, it is frequently impossible to drag forth, to public notice, the author of abuses, or to suggest an adequate remedy for the evil. Amidst the tumult of party violence, the small still voice of reason remains unattended to; and the lover of peace, of philosophy, and of rational liberty, is but too apt to retire in despair from so unequal a combat, and silently wait the return of better times. It would, indeed, prove a difficult task to curb that spirit of intrigue which has, of late, unhappily crept into almost all our public libraries, without having recourse to measures equally hostile to free discussion, as those we condemn, and altogether subversive of the right of majorities. To renovate any society, when a majority of its members are interested in the support of existing abuses, is in the very nature of the thing impossible. Under such circumstances, therefore, the friends of temperate discussion can only unite in devising some other mode for the general diffusion of literature and science; and none, I believe, will be found better calculated to answer this invaluable purpose, than the institution of rival libraries. The good effects resulting from the establishment of a new library upon this principle at Jedburgh, and the regulations by which it is governed, may, perhaps, furnish the subject of a future letter.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
Pancras,  
23d Sept. 1800.  
AGNES E. HALL.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS from MR. H. TOULMIN, of KENTUCKY.

(Continued from page 553, vol. ix.)

LETTER VIII.

HAVING at length terminated, I hope, my wanderings, I flatter myself with the prospect of a more regular correspondence, though I fear, indeed, that both of us may write many letters to no purpose, while this deranging war continues. I am greatly indebted to our most excellent and respected friend M\*\*\* for the interest he so kindly and affectionately takes in our welfare. I wrote to him from New York. I have heard from Mr. \*\*\*, and written to him. I mentioned some particulars, which I thought might be acceptable. But the most material thing which I would say to any man, who meant to lay out money in land, is to *take time*. For go to what port you will, it is an hundred to one (if you do not set out with this maxim) but that you will be persuaded by the inhabitants, that no situations are comparable to those in their own state. I question much, if \*\*\* have been sufficiently upon their guard in this respect. Almost every one who has seen the country, tells me it is exceedingly mountainous, and so stony that you have little chance of having more than a 10th or a 20th of any considerable tract good for any thing. You will have heard of \*\*\*'s safe arrival. That \*\*\*\*\* should write about America as you mention, is quite in character. People who come into a strange place, who have lodgings to take instead of their own houses to live in, who are unsettled as to their pursuits and prospects, destitute of *tried* friends, such persons (and all emigrants must be such for a while) are not proper judges of a country. And, no doubt, it was to such persons that the \*\*s must have alluded, when they spoke of the disgust of the English. For my own part, I would regard no man's *general opinion* of a place, who has not *lived* in it: and it is on this idea that I have not said much in *general terms* respecting America. As to myself, I am *perfectly satisfied* as yet: at least as much as I can be without my natural friends. I see the way (I think) much clearer here for fixing a family comfortably in life; above want and disgrace, if not above mediocrity. My salary, as President of the College, and Minister (if the latter keeps up) will, I expect, be about 160l. sterling. But I lay not much stress upon being able to provide for a family (except as to bringing them up) as in placing

placing them in a situation to provide for themselves. I think every industrious person here is *so* situated.

I would mention a curious incident which took place at our County Court (or Sessions) last week. Every minister in this State who can produce testimonials of his ordination, is empowered to marry, upon application to the justices, and giving bond for his acting according to law. I applied, but could produce no proof of my being a regular minister, but the address of my congregation a little before I left Bent. A bigoted Presbyterian, on the bench, was anxious to persuade the rest, that this was not enough. He succeeded. The Counsellors were fired with indignation, and considered it as a step towards religious domination. They all spoke upon the occasion. The Attorney General for the State was among the speakers, and talked of impeaching the justices. The debate continued five hours; but, at length, the business was settled, by their drawing up and signing a paper, importing that they, the subscribers, nominated and *ordained* me to be the Christian Minister to the Independent Society (for this I considered to be the most suitable name) in Lexington.

Lexington, Kentucky, July 17, 1794.

#### LETTER IX.

—YOUR objection as to the heat (*i. e.* of the climate) in America has certainly some weight. But it is not a “relaxing heat” altogether. I assure you, it is a burning, frying heat, when exposed to the sun, for we have often gentle breezes in the shade. It has been too much for me this summer. P\*\* V\*\* has had the jaundice through the same cause; and N\*\* cannot go out in the middle of the day without feeling some bilious symptom before night. But we are all tolerably well now, as is the young child, and I hope shall continue so through the winter. The difficulty of the voyage you would, I think, soon get over. But there is an objection, which never struck me so sensibly as since I have been settled.

I felt very reluctant to leave my congregation at Monton, seven years ago: but after a while I became attached to Chowbent. I reasoned, that the reluctance I felt at parting with my Chowbent friends would be succeeded by the pleasure of forming new connections in this part of the world. But in this I find myself mistaken. I have good friends here, but I have not what I can call a congregation:

a set of men possessed of some religious zeal and seriousness, as well as rationality. I do not meet with persons who have been brought up and spent their days exposed to similar influences with myself, so that there is but little coincidence of feeling. This objection can be remedied only by going to the places where we shall fall in with those who have come from the same situation with ourselves. I really question whether such a man as our friend D\*\* would feel, upon the whole, happier in America than among his friends in Devonshire; except P\*\*’s society should become pretty numerous. Besides, as you say, their particular circles will *want* such men, if there be any chance of their doing any good in the cause of truth and general good. And there is a certain *habit* formed as to the *manner* of making our exertions adapted to the people among whom we have lived. I feel a persuasion, that a worthy Baptist minister in this country, who did not know his letters when he was married, will serve the cause of religious truth in Kentucky more than I, or even you or Dr. \*\* could do. Yet he raves like an enthusiast.

My good mother observes, that I never expressed how I was *satisfied*, how America answered my expectations, &c. The truth is, I wished to avoid *committing myself* too hastily. I was aware, that the feelings of a person rambling about, and seeing something new every day, were no criterion for persons to judge of the agreeableness of a country long. I wished to confine myself to common facts, and to let my friends form their own conclusions. However, as you pushed me to it, I gave you my opinion, and now I have given you some further observations by way of appendix; and probably shall have something different to say three months hence. Though I think America unquestionably preferable for M\*\* to England, yet I am upon the whole pleased that he is not on his way thither, partly on account of the concern which it would give you, and partly because, though I think it easy to determine which part of America is in *itself* the best, it is not so easy to determine which is the best for Englishmen, or persons coming from the latitude of 51°.

You may tell Mr. Morgan\* that his

\* A worthy Dissenting Minister at Col-lumpton, in Devonshire, who died Sept. 15, 1794, and was the author of a devotional work, entitled “*A Common-Prayer Book*,” according to the plan of the Liturgy of the Church



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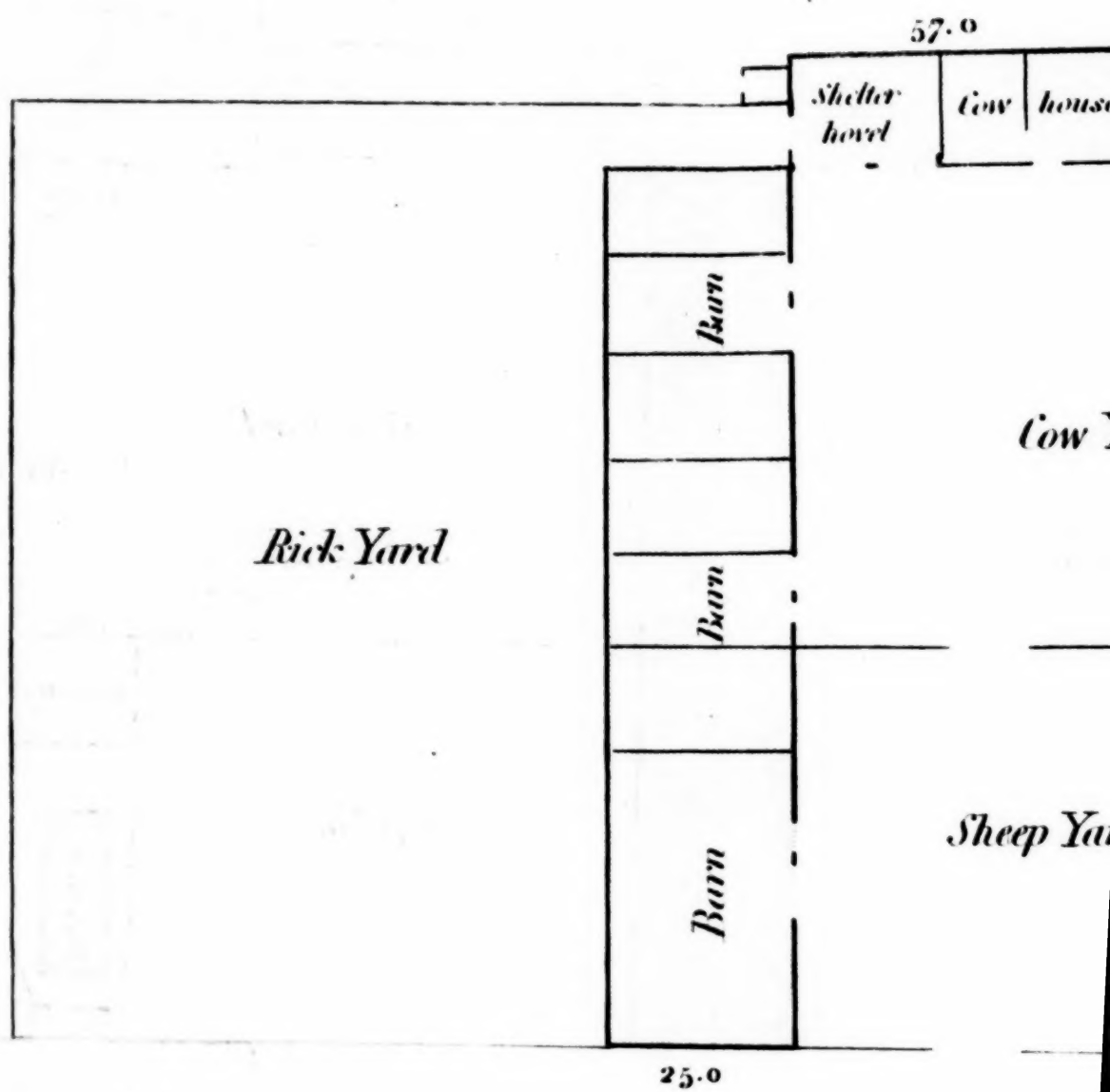
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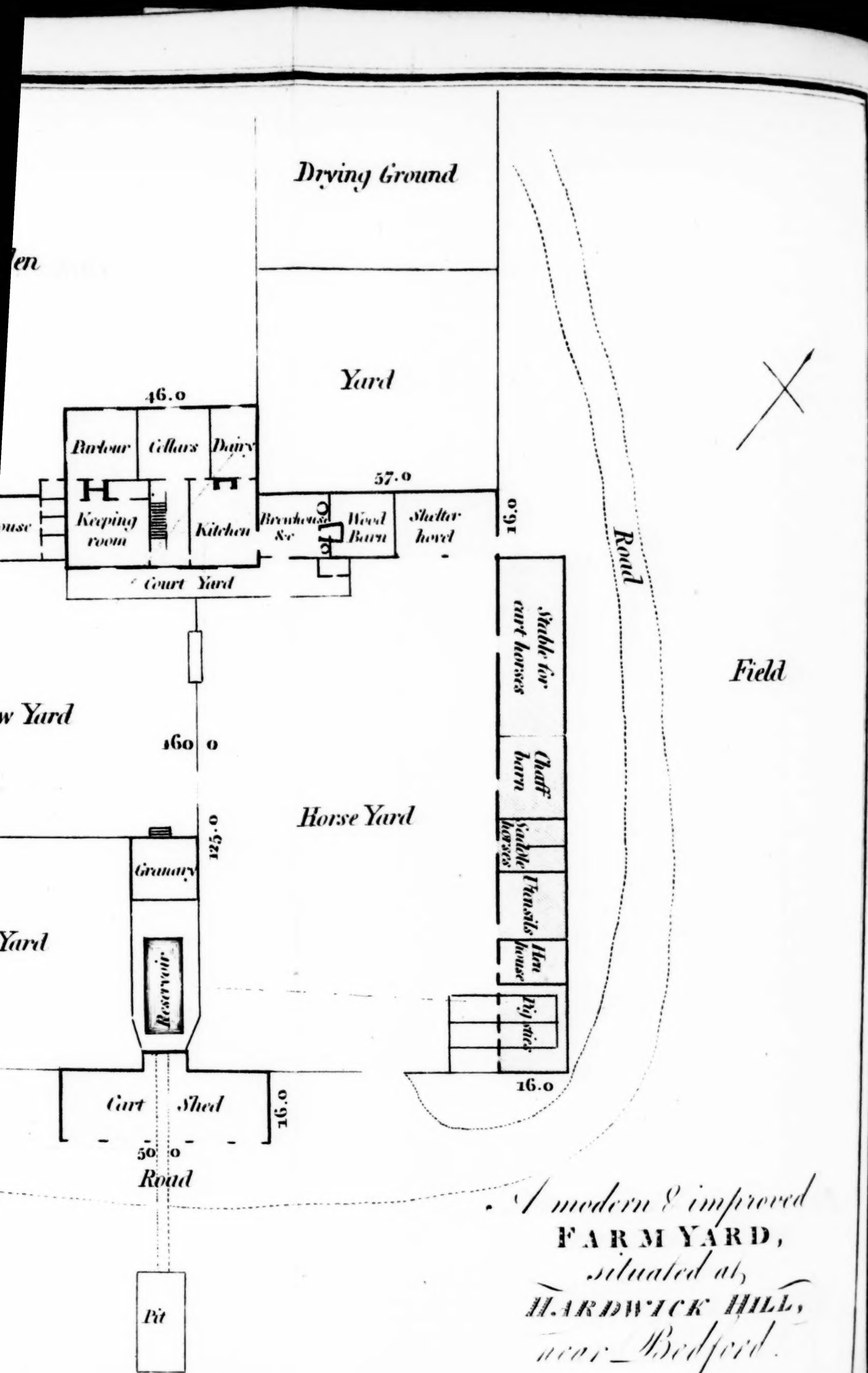
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*Orchard*

*Garden*



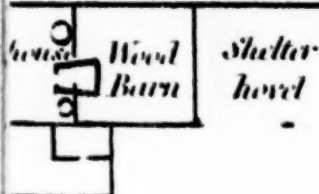




*Drying Ground*

*Yard*

57.0



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*Road*

*Field*

*Horse Yard*

*Stable for  
cart horses*

*Chaff  
barn*

*Stable  
horses*

*Transit's  
house*

*Man  
house*

*Pig  
sty*

16.0

*A modern & improved  
FARM YARD,  
situated at,  
HARDWICK HILL,  
near Bedford.*

*h Yard.*

*James & Smith, Bedford.*



Matrimonial Service has been made use of, as I am authorized to celebrate marriage.

There are great disturbances at Pitts-burgh, on account of an excise. I apprehend no evil of magnitude from them, though they may end, if prudence be wanting, in a separation of the western country from the Union.

*Lexington, Kentucky, Sept. 27, 1794.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

DESCRIPTION of a FARM-YARD;  
*With a Plate.*

ON the road from Bedford to Ampt-hill lies a farm of 250 acres, called Hardwick-hill, belonging to S. Whitbread, esq. It is situated on the gentle slope of a hill, descending to the south; bounded on the north by the main road, and on the south by a small winding stream. The soil is strong and clayey, with a small proportion of gravel; the land is nearly equally divided into arable and pasture; the stock of the farm principally sheep.

Nearly in the middle of the land is the farm-yard, of which the annexed plate shews the plan. The north-west range of buildings consist of the house and offices, a cow-house, and two shelter-hovels, one communicating with the horse-yard, the other with the cow-yard. The north-east range contains stables for eight cart-horses and two saddle-horses, separated by a chaff-barn, a room for the farming implements, a hen-house, and a range of pig-sties. The south-west side is appropriated to the barns, two of which have threshing-floors of oak plank, the other floored with clay. The south-east side is only occupied in the middle by a cart-shed, on each side of which are the farm-yard gates. The granary is a detached building, raised from the ground on brick piers. The division of the yard is into three; for horses, cows, and sheep; the stock are supplied with water from a pump in the court-yard, which fills a trough between the horse and cow yard. The yard slopes down to a reservoir, which is a brick tank 20 feet long, 8 or 9 wide, and 5 feet deep, communicating by a drain with a pit to receive the overflowings.

Behind the house is a garden and orchard, with a yard and drying-ground; the rick-yard adjoins the barns. The approach is by a road, leaving the main road at a point nearly opposite the house, and

running south-east at the back of the stables, then turning west to the rick-yard.

The house, back-kitchen, and granary, are built of brick and stud, and rough-cast; the house slated. All the other buildings are of quartering and weatherboarding. The east range is tiled, but the barns and cart-shed are thatched. This may be considered as a very complete plan; the buildings are well disposed for the business, and the appearance is uniform and agreeable; but it may be suggested, that a less bleak situation might have been found for the house and garden: if it had been placed where the barn now stands, the garden and the back of the house would have enjoyed a south-west exposure without at all injuring the convenience of the plan.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS you have frequently expressed a wish to receive communications relative to local history, I have taken the liberty of sending you the following invitation to the institution of a Botanic Garden, which has been lately circulated in Liverpool. I am happy to inform you, that the number of subscribers is already so great that there is no doubt of the completion of the scheme.

THE prevailing taste for Botanical Studies, and the liberality displayed by the inhabitants of Liverpool in the encouragement of scientific pursuits, afford sufficient reason to conclude, that the establishment of a Botanical Garden in the neighbourhood of the town is at present a desirable and attainable object. To enlarge upon the advantages to be derived from botanical knowledge is not the object of this address. It is presumed that its application to agriculture, gardening, medicine, and other arts essential to the comfort and even support of life, is generally acknowledged. The claims which it has to our attention, when considered merely as an elegant amusement, ought not to be neglected; an amusement calculated to interest the understanding, whilst it promotes the health and vigour of the bodily frame. Even the cultivation of the fine arts, however alluring in its progress, and dignified in its object, must yield the superiority to the study of nature; for who will venture to compare the most finished productions of the painter and the sculptor with the originals whence they derived

rived their ideas of beauty and proportion?

It is, however, necessary to the progress of this science, that the student should be supplied with actual and living specimens. The imperfection of language to give an adequate idea of any vegetable production, must be generally admitted; and the most beautiful and accurate drawings fall infinitely short of that delicacy and minuteness of parts, on which its scientific distinctions essentially depend. Even the plants themselves, when collected and attempted to be preserved, are deprived of so many peculiarities incident to their habit and growth, that it is only from living plants that we can flatter ourselves with the hope of obtaining those substantial distinctions which are necessary to discriminate these numerous productions, or of extending the limits of the science itself.

Without public institutions for the purpose of preserving such plants as are imported into the country, and in the acquisition of which so many men of great learning and talents have devoted themselves to long and dangerous voyages and expeditions, there is every reason to believe that considerable numbers will soon be lost to us. The great repositories are at present those of the nursery-men in the vicinity of London; but when profit is the chief object, it is to be feared those plants alone will be propagated which will best repay the attention of the cultivator. Many scientific and opulent individuals in different parts of the kingdom have contributed not only to establish this study by their wealth, but to extend it by their talents; yet the taste of an individual may be supposed to attach to some favourite class of productions, and at all events, a private collection cannot be expected, either in copiousness or permanency, to contend with a public institution, which is calculated to comprehend every known vegetable production, and to preserve them for a continued series of years, which in many instances is indispensably necessary to their perfection.

Of the expence and attention bestowed by many respectable individuals in supporting a pleasure-garden, the environs of the town afford numerous instances; what then must be the advantages of a garden properly laid out, and supplied with every beautiful production of vegetable nature which this kingdom affords, yet enjoyed at the small expence of an annual subscription? Even this subscription will, it is probable, be more than repaid by the privileges to which it is intended the subscribers shall be entitled, in having such

plants or seeds divided among them as may be the increase of the garden, and can be occasionally spared without impoverishing the collection. To those who are already engaged in making a selection of plants, this institution will afford constant assistance, and may frequently preclude the necessity of obtaining them from a distance, at great expence and risk.

#### *Proposals for a Botanical Garden.*

I. It is proposed to purchase a piece of ground in the vicinity of Liverpool, which shall be laid out as may be afterwards determined upon, in such a manner as best to promote the object of the institution, and at the same time to afford to the proprietors a pleasant retreat for exercise and recreation.

II. Different parts of the ground will be devoted to the culture of aquatics, of alpine and bog plants, and other vegetable productions which require any peculiarity of soil or situation.

III. Conservatories and stoves proper for the cultivation of exotics will form an important part of the establishment.

IV. An elegant building will also be erected in the garden, part of which will be a house for the principal gardener; the remainder will be devoted to a Botanical Library, which will contain the principal works upon the subject; and a Museum, fitted up to receive specimens of dried plants, as well indigenous as exotic.

V. It is proposed, that there shall be only a limited number of subscribers, who are to pay upon admission the sum of twelve guineas, and an annual subscription of two guineas.

VI. Each subscriber is to be considered as the proprietor of a share in the institution, which he will be at liberty to transfer or bequeath to any person whatever, provided the person to whom the share is transferred or bequeathed, assent to and sign the laws of the institution.

VII. Any person who may become the proprietor of more than one share, shall be permitted to make an annual nomination of any lady or gentleman, who, whilst the nomination continues in force, shall be entitled to all the advantages of a subscriber.

VIII. All strangers recommended by a subscriber may have free access to the garden, upon entering their names and places of abode, in a book kept by the porter for that purpose.

IX. The concerns of the garden are to be managed by a President, to be elected annually, and a Committee of twelve proprietors, four of whom shall be elected every four years from among the subscribers at large.

X. The Committee shall appoint annually from among themselves a Treasurer, who shall manage all the pecuniary concerns, and also four visitors, who shall have the more immediate



mediate direction of the garden, shall inspect the conduct of the gardeners, the management of the stoves, the cultivation of the plants, &c.

When it is deemed that a sufficient number of names is obtained to answer the ends of the institution, a general meeting of the proprietors will be called for the purpose of framing the necessary regulations, electing the officers, and other business.

I remain, yours,

A. B.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ΑΠΟΚΑΛΥΨΙΣ, OR, THE DISCOVERY.

If a man assents to the undisputed books, he is no longer an infidel; though he should not hold the Revelations, or the Epistle of St. James or Jude, or the latter of St. Peter, or the two last of St. John, to be canonical.

BERKELEY'S Minute Philosopher,  
*Dialogue VI.*

**W**HETHER the Apocalypse, Mr. Editor, be or be not a canonical, it is certainly a puzzling book; for nobody seems satisfied with any exposition but his own. Yet the work is surely not a mere map of the hippogryffon wanderings of some disordered imagination—nor an Arabian tale written to satirize the genuine Scriptures by a parody of their more prominent imagery. It has too much method for madness, and too much zeal for sneer. The poet is so full of force and fancy, that one cannot but ascribe to him some design, view, drift, scope, or purpose, some object, end, and aim. Why should not one idler more try his luck at guessing?

The earliest external evidence to the existence of the Apocalypse must be referred to the year 170, or nearly so. Justin Martyr first quotes it, and in the dialogue with Trypho. As this work is incomplete, it was no doubt yet unfinished at the time of the author's death, who was executed soon after that year. Should it be maintained that he suffered earlier, refuge could be had to the arguments and authority of Wetstein, who consents to ascribe this dialogue to some author posterior to Justin.

Internal evidence is no less deficient in ascertaining the date, birth-place, and author of the Apocalypse. It was not written at Ephesus by John the Evangelist; because the church of Thyatira, and the sect of Nicolaitans, existed not in his time. It was not written in the Ægyptian Alexandria; because the dialect abounds not exclusively with those peculiarities which Sturz enumerates as cha-

rafteristic of the writers of that place. Was it written at Antioch, another great metropolis of Christian literature, a place in which the Sirians, the allusions to Mithriac religion, the violently figurative Orientalisms of style and imagery, might naturally occur, and find sympathy? Perhaps so. And for want of more satisfactory data, let the suppositious name, *John of Antioch*, stand for that of the unknown author: it may serve, like an X in Algebra, to reason with.

What is the prevailing character of this man's pamphlet? Newton, Brothers, one needs not look to your books for the meaning! History suffices. In whatsoever country or age, in whatsoever town or twelvemonth, this work has been dragged into notice, read attentively, commented on, and disputed about—it has made one unvarying impression. Consult the Philopatrists for its effect under Julian at Constantinople. Observe its operation in the hands of Joachim of Calabria, of the Franciscans at Rome, of the followers of Luther and Calvin, or of Jurieu in France. In our own former troubles, Presbyterians and Millenarians; in our late skirmishes, Socinians and Methodists, have read in it one language—the language of sedition. To all its studiers it appears to preach revolt against a heathen magistrate, or a magistrate whom schismatics choose to consider as heathen. Each sect, in perusing the Apocalypse, has discovered its intolerant rulers to be typified by the beast, and the place of their residence by Babylon; its own church by the new Jerusalem, and by the second Messiah the man whom it expected to chieftain the projected rebellion. It is obvious to infer, that such was really the view of citizen John of Antioch: and that the Apocalypse is in fact the manifesto of some Syrian Hugh Peters, delirious of predisposing his brethren in the faith to second the rebellious intentions of some Syrian Oliver Cromwell. And why start at the inference? Is it a perversion of common sense in theology to suspect that Babylon may mean Babylon; and the Euphrates, the Euphrates?

As only one Syrian rebel crossed the Euphrates, and took Babylon, there is no choice of heroes. This was done by Avidius Cassius in the year 165. He was a native of Kir, a resident at Antioch, and in\* favour with the citizens there, of whom,

\* Ergo correctâ disciplina et in Armenia, et in Arabia, et in Egypto, res optime gessit, amatusque est ab omnibus Orientalibus, et speciatim ab Antiochenis, qui etiam imperio ejus consenserunt. *Augustan History*, II. p. 308.

according to Chrysostom, the Christians formed a majority. He was employed by the Roman Emperor Antoninus II. to win trophies from the Parthians, of which Lucius Verus, for amusing himself in Daphne, was to reap the praise. By the capture of Seleucia, or Babylon, he enriched himself and his officers enormously; and soon after, he undertook to set up an independent Eastern empire over Syria, Asia Minor, and Egypt, of which Christianity was, no doubt, to have been the established religion; he punished with harshness, had his of fanaticism, and was puritanic in his morals—*nonnumquam trux, sæpe religiosus, castitatis amator*, says his biographer Vulcatius Gallicanus. He was a skilful general, and affected republicanism. With such qualities and such views he was adapted to conciliate the protection of the superintendant of the church of Antioch, and deserved to interest the zeal and talent of the author of the Apocalypse. Accordingly a most opportune, if not the most early, declaration in behalf of the authenticity of this holy vision proceeded from Theophilus (Eusebius, IV. 24.) Bishop of Antioch at the time of the death of Lucius Verus.

After the assassination of Avidius Cassius, his bad qualities, as is the lot of unsuccessful rebels, were caricatured; and his name comes handed down to us as that of a man atrociously cruel and severe. The philosophic mildness of the imperial necessarian punished very few of his adherents. Can the martyr Justin have been one of them? For Christianity, \* *as such*, was less persecuted under the Antonines than that spirit of insurrection which animated the Oriental Jews and Christians, and which led them to support each successive Barcochebas, who undertook to resist the idolatrous sovereign.

If the Apocalypse was composed with a view of rendering to Avidius Cassius the same services as the book of Daniel had rendered to Judas Maccabeus; if it was intended to serve in the churches as a text-book of sedition for those preachers who wished to secure submission to his sway, allegiance to his person, and recruits to his armies; it must have been drawn up shortly after this general's return from Babylon (that is about the year 167) and before the event was known of his unsuccessful struggle for the independence of the East. With this surmise the phenomena correspond: for the churches of Asia Minor, and the ex-

pedition against Babylon, are described with all the precision of history; but the subsequent events with all the obscurity, not to say fallacy, of vaticination. Of this a short analysis will furnish presumptive proof.

The Apocalypse naturally separates into three distinct visions, or systems of hieroglyph: the one *introductory*, extending to the end of the third chapter; the next *historical*, to the end of the nineteenth chapter; and the last *prophetical*, to the end of the book.

The introductory train of mythic pomp serves merely to surround the tiring-room of the author, while he is investing the costume and assuming the character of the prophet of Patmos. It is chiefly remarkable by the minute local knowledge it displays of the state of different churches in Asia Minor, about the time of Papias. An acquaintance extending to a factious but authoritative interposition in personal feuds seems to indicate the hand of an itinerant inspector, or travelling bishop. Incidentally various passages occur (II. 11, 17, 26, 29.) in which are brought forward ideas of victory and conquest—of authority over the nations, who are to be broken in pieces, and ruled with a rod of iron; and a promise is made to the conqueror of the morning-star, the glory of the east, the city of Babylon. This conqueror is to be (III. 12.) a pillar in the temple of the God of John, which he is to forsake no more, that is, an establisher of Christianity; and he is to found a new Jerusalem (the old Jerusalem had been dispeopled of Jews by an especial edict of Hadrian), that is, to favour the settlement of Jews in his new metropolis.

The historical portion demands closer attention: but as the greater part obviously coincides exclusively with the foregoing theory, it will only be necessary to attempt subduing the more refractory imagery.

Ch. IV. describes the plan of the projected hierarchy. Round about the throne of Cassius were to be four-and-twenty other thrones for the bishops or elders of the Christian church. Before the throne is a sea, his empire is to be bounded by the Mediterranean; and by it are four living creatures full of eyes, four vigilant legions of Jew and Christian soldiers. Kircher in his Oedipus says, that each of the tribes of Israel used a sign of the zodiac for their standard, and that Judah adopted *the lion*, Ephraim *the calf*, Reuben *the man*, and Dan *the eagle*. These four regiments therefore were in the interests of Cassius, had accompanied him probably to Babylon, and were disposed

\* Nec Christianis insensus fuit (Antoninus) quos vehementer observavit et coluit. *Dion Cassius*, p. 304, edit. 1592.



to join with the four-and-twenty bishops in giving glory to him that sat on the throne. The other tribes always marshalled (Numbers x. 14—28) under these.

V. The book written within naturally means the new liturgy, or Christian form of prayer, which, in honour of the Lamb, or Christ, was to be publicly established by Cassius.

VI. Ambition would be well represented by a rider drawing a bow and aiming at a crown—ambition directed to the sovereignty of Persia is so typified (1 and 2) with peculiar propriety, as the national coin, the Darics, (Suidas, Δαρικος) had on the reverse the effigy of an archer with a bow and a crown. War (3 and 4), Famine (5 and 6), and Pestilence (7 and 8), are successively personified: the meaning of the allegory is, that ambition, attended by war, \* famine, and pestilence, was aiming at the throne of Persia. The spirits of martyrs, who had suffered under the idolatrous princes, are described (9, 10, and 11), as calling on their fellow-sectaries to take part with the invader. The Jews and Christians were as yet not wholly hostile and distinct sects. The agitation of an invaded empire is strikingly (12—17) painted.

VII. Messengers, or angels, of the approaching power are represented as discriminating between the idolaters and the monotheists, as sparing and rewarding the latter, who in return receive the conqueror with enthusiasm, and who were to be sealed on the forehead, that is, to wear a white badge, or cockade.

VIII. From the time of Darius I, who found it necessary so to reward the seven conspirators who raised him to the throne, the constitution of Persia had consisted of an Emperor, a Metropolitan Council, or Senate, of seven, and a number of nabobs or provincial governors, varying from 120 to 127, who were probably named by this council. Hence in the Zend avesta the parallel description of the celestial hierarchy. The throne of Ormuz is therein surrounded with seven superior angels, and with one hundred and twenty inferior sermons, or spirits. It was natural to employ the mythology of the Persian religion, which so exactly corresponded with the civil constitution, as emblematic of the political governors. The trumpets of the seven angels, then, stand for the measures of

resistance taken by the Persian Senate of seven. One orders religious humiliations, which are followed by an inclement atmosphere; another removes by sea the threatened wealth of Babylon; a third is suspected of poisoning the waters; and a fourth of disastrous intrigues.

IX. To the fifth angel is ascribed superior efficiency: he was probably Minister of the war-department, and sent cavalry (7—10) against Cassius, which laid waste the land, like locusts, and kept the field five months. Apollyon may be a translation of the Persian commander's name. The sixth angel was probably Minister of Police at Babylon, who gave orders to loose the waters of the four (v. 14) sluices connected with the Euphrates, in order to flood the ditches for the defence of the town. The dress and armour of the cavalry is given (17—19), particularly in Wakefield's translation, with great accuracy.

X. One would think this interposing angel brought in his dispatches from court some written proposals of peace or truce (8 and 9), in order to obtain a delay, while the merchants were removing their property by sea; and that Cassius bitterly repented of swallowing his sugared words.

XI. The whole expedition of the son of Heliiodorus may have filled, from the time of its being resolved on, a period (v. 2) of forty-two months, which is not opposed by history. The two olive-trees or lamps may allude to some two Jewish or Christian priests resident at Babylon, who were secret friends to Cassius, and obtained, on the capture of the town, great consequence (v. 5); but who afterwards were slain as traitors (v. 8), by Vologæsus, their original sovereign. About one tenth of the city (v. 13) was ruined by the attack. Unrestricted liberty of worship (v. 19) was given on its capture to the friendly sectaries.

XII. By the woman clad with the sun must be understood the new eastern empire which Cassius intended to found; and by the dragon (v. 3), the Parthian empire. The dragon, as is known from Lucian's letter to Philo on history-writing, was the figure used for a standard by the Parthians. The two wings of the great eagle (v. 14), indicate Roman legions under the command of Cassius. After the approach of Vologæsus a persecution (v. 17), of the supposed adherents of Cassius was very natural.

XIII. Vologæsus may have brought relief by sea (v. 1), to the besieged metropolis: by the seven heads must be meant his council of seven, and by the ten horns

\* Magnum numerum amisit (A. Cassius) qui partim fame-necti partim morbo extincti sunt. Dion Cassius, p. 807.

the great cities over which he ruled. The one head wounded to death, and afterwards healed, allegorizes the capture and subsequent desertion of Babylon. The other wild beast (v. 11), may be some visier, or rather some high-priest of the fire-worshippers or Manicheans, who had compelled the Jews (16 and 17) to wear a badge. Whether this distinctive mark, or brand, consisted of the Hebrew letter Shin thrice repeated, in ridicule of the Sheesh sheesh sheesh so prominent in their pronunciation, and whether the number of the beast is thus to be accounted for, may contentedly be left to the decision of some future Sebaldus Nothander.

XIV. The triumphal entry of Avidius Cassius into Babylon, with his Jew regiments (v. 3), and ecclesiastical agents; the installation of Christianity (v. 6), the intolerance exercised toward all the partisans of the old government (v. 11), the plunder (v. 16), and partial massacre (v. 20), of the people, are narrated with prudent obscurity, but entire probability.

XV. The triumph was not of long duration. Phials filled with the wrath of God were to be poured out by the seven angels. Cassius was to be compelled to abandon Babylon.

XVI. Many particulars of the war are here confusedly glanced at. The temporary eclipse of the majesty of Vologæsus (v. 10); the remarkable desiccation of the Euphrates (v. 12), when Cassius forded it (whereas when Trajan passed it it was unusually full of water) and the discomfiture of his retreat (v. 17), are all corroborated by historians.

XVII. The woman of the idol, or great harlot, who sitteth on seven mountains, is a sacred personage very celebrated in history, and thus described by Herodotus (Clio. 181.) where he gives an account of the principal idol temple of Babylon. "In the other (public space) stood the brazen-gated temple of the god Bel, which remains now in my time, and fills a square of two furlongs. In the midst of the holy ground a solid mound is piled, one furlong each way, and, upon this, seven in succession. The ascent has been made on the outside, and winds around each mound. Half way up is a resting-place with seats, where the climbers sit down and repose. On the upper mound stands a great temple, in which is a large bed splendidly decked, and beside it a golden table. No statue is to be seen: nor is any human-being suffered to pass the night here, except one woman of the place, whom the god loves above the rest,

as the Chaldean priests say." This priestess or goddess of Babylon is a natural emblem of that idolatry of fornication, that worship of the lingam, or image of jealousy, an abomination so offensive to the Jews: her seven mountains are not at Rome, they are the pyramidal stages of the \*Tower of Babel.

XVIII. Is a fine, though unfeeling, triumphal song over the capture and burning of the great city. *Vastata Seleucia atque incensa, regiam Vologæsi solo æquavit* says the historian, Dion Cassius; *quum autem reverteretur, magnum numerum militum amisit.*

XIX. Repeats much imagery out of the second chapter. From the 11th verse it may be suspected, that Cassius affected to show himself on a white horse: his Christianity is again insisted on, and his military losses bewailed.

With the XXth chapter begin promises wholly prophetic, on which, as they were never fulfilled, it would be useless to the future Oriental historian to comment.

Of the objections to the foregoing hypothesis, what longest gave pause was the observation, that the evidence of Christian antiquity points decisively to the heretic Cerinthus (see especially Eusebius III. 28. and the minutely corroborative commentary of Michaelis) as the fabricator of the Apocalypse. But as the legend, which makes Cerinthus cotemporary with the last of the Evangelists, has been invalidated by Middleton; as the opinions which he defended and combated, imply an advanced state of the church; as Irenæus makes him long posterior to the Nicolaitans, who were a derivation from the Gnostics; as Tertullian, Jerom, and other fathers, make him posterior to Carpocras, who is placed by Eusebius under Hadrian; and as Epiphanius, who has preserved a report of his occasioning a disturbance at Antioch, is not unfavourable to the same order of time; it is likely that Cerinthus, who had studied at Alexandria, says Theodoret, flourished AFTER the middle of the second century—in which case our John of Antioch will be no other than Cerinthus himself.

To sum up—the Apocalypse most probably was written at Antioch, about the year 167 or 168, by Cerinthus, in order to favour the political and ecclesiastical projects of Avidius Cassius, whose capture of Babylon it describes.

\* Tavernier describes its ruins by the name Nemrod: they consist of sun-dried bricks, piled on each other, with interstitial layers of straw and bruised reeds.



The irreflexion or collusion of Theophilus and Justin apparently recommended it to the credulity of Irenæus, and his reputation influenced the Western churches, whose power finally overcame the traditional scruples of the Eastern, and authorized its intrusion into the Christian canon.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN the Life of Dr. Lardner, by Kippis, p. viii. occurs the following note:—

“Mr. Mole was first a minister at Uxbridge, then at Rotherhithe, and last of all at Hackney. At length he retired to Uxbridge, where he died not many years since. In point of learning he might be ranked with Lardner, Benson, and Chandler. He was the author of some valuable publications, and employed the latter part of his days in writing, in Latin, a Life of the celebrated Laurentius Valla, including the religious and literary history of the time. The manuscript of this work Mr. Mole’s executors, with an inattention which can never be justified, permitted to be sold with his books at a common auction.”

If through the medium of your valuable Magazine I could obtain any information relative to this MS. it will confer a favour on your humble servant,

October 20, 1800.

ACADEMICUS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN answer to an enquiry of one of your correspondents, who expresses much solicitude to procure for an amiable and invalid friend good accommodations at the island of Madeira, I should be wanting to the cause of humanity were I not to mention the comforts I have enjoyed there, and the mode by which other invalids may obtain them.

I think myself extremely fortunate in having been introduced to Dr. Joseph Adams, who has taken and fitted up for the reception of patients a seat of one of the Portuguese nobility, where the Doctor and Mrs. Adams, with their servants, now reside; and as the building is spacious, they have numerous and convenient accommodations for the purposes of their establishment.

It is evident that to the feeble the extremes of conviviality and of solitude are equally baneful. In the houses of such of the factory as they bring letters to, or in the noise of a tavern (the only resources on first landing till this establishment took place) they would suffer from the former evil, and in a lodging, which at best re-

quires time to procure, they would languish from the latter. But in the society of Dr. and Mrs. Adams, who have no children, the patient will find every thing she can wish, from the most soothing attentions, to the most cheerful and rational intercourse.

To avoid the delay and uncertainty of convoys, and the risk of capture in British running ships, I would recommend a passage on board an American, vessels of that nation being now suffered to pass unmolested by the French. The major part of them sail from London or Liverpool, and touch at Madeira on their voyage to more distant ports. Intelligence respecting them may always be procured at Lloyd’s.

Should your friend wish for further particulars, I will with pleasure communicate any information in my power.

I am, Sir,

65, Bread-street,

Yours, &c.

Cheapside, London.

THO. BUTLIN.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE present very high price of good malt, and the probability that a sufficient supply will not be obtained to last until next harvest, will, it is presumed, render any plan of substituting other materials in its place acceptable to such of your readers as are accustomed to brew their own malt liquor; I therefore take the liberty to offer you the result of some experiments which I have made for that purpose. It will evidently appear to your chemical readers, that the strength of malt liquor depends on the quantity of sugar dissolved from the malt in the process of brewing, which sugar is probably formed by the vegetation of barley converting the starch of the grain into sugar in malt; hence it will follow, that sugar, treated in the same way as malt, will answer the same purpose: but it must be observed, that a decoction of malt will have a flavour peculiar to itself, which may be owing to some other part of the grain, which is also dissolved in a small proportion; and as the connoisseurs in ale do not like any innovation in its taste, I recommend to them a plan which I have found to answer the purpose of producing as good ale as that brewed all from malt, and not to be distinguished from it in flavour, at the same time it is also a saving of expence, and will, in some degree, diminish the consumption of grain, which, at this scarce season, is very desirable.

To half a load, or 3 Winchester bushels, of good malt, I add 28lb. of good brown sugar, which will make as much liquor, and of equal, if not superior, strength, as 1 load, or 6 bushels of malt alone. Those who are desirous to try the plan, must observe the precaution, to brew their liquor from the malt, before the sugar is introduced, and also to boil it in the usual way with hops, only it will not be necessary to make use of the same quantity as when malt only is used, for weak liquor will dissolve a greater quantity of bitter from the same quantity of hops than that which is already more fully saturated with sugar. I also recommend the use of dry well-tasted sugar; for heavy dark sugar, or melasses, gives the ale an unpleasant flavour.

The following statement will shew the advantage of this method in point of expense:—

Malt liquor brewed from malt alone,		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 load old malt, at . . .	3 12 0		
6lb. Winchester hops,			
at 3s. 4d. . . . .	1 0 0		
		4 12 0	
Ditto, with the addition of sugar, for the same quantity and strength of liquor, be it more or less.			
Half load malt, at 72s. . . . .	1 16 0		
28lb. sugar, at 64s. per cwt. . . . .	0 16 0		
5 Ditto hops, at 3s. 4d. . . . .	0 16 8		
		3 8 8	
Saving of £. . . . .		1 3 4	

The above proportion is as much as I think can be added to advantage, but the proportion may be varied at pleasure. When the liquor is boiled with the hops, and the hops taken out, the sugar must be added, and the liquor stirred up until dissolved; afterwards the liquor must be fermented, and treated in every other respect in the usual way.

Altringham, I am, yours, &c.  
April 15, 1800. JOSEPH NEILD.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A DESCRIPTION of MODERN SWEDEN.  
From LE NORD LITTÉRAIRE, No. 12.  
conducted by PROFESSOR OLIVARIUS.

IF the Swedish language can boast of no work which can be called *statistical*, in the strict acceptation of the word; if almost all the strangers who have treated

of that kingdom, such as Wrxal, Coxe, and Mrs. Wolstonecraft, have incurred the just imputation of inaccuracy; if even the *Mémoires* of Canzler, which have the merit of minute description, are not only defective in several particulars, but have become obsolete; if, in a word, the *Tableau général de la Suède, par Catteau*, has still left us much to wish for, have we not reason to flatter ourselves that the public will give a favourable reception to a general description of a country which has always ranked high in the estimation, and now in particular attracts the attention, of all Europe. The Swedes, indeed, possess a multitude of local descriptions of their towns and their provinces; and their native idiom abounds with economical, political, and financial details, as well as with distinguished historical and geographical works, those, for example, of Dalin, Lagerbring, Botin, Fant, Jurberg, and Tuneld, are remarkable for geographical accuracy; but we have no hesitation in affirming, that those different works, in a statistical point of view, are but a kind of rough draughts, a collection of rich materials, reserved for a judicious writer, to form them into an interesting statistical account. And is it not astonishing, that in a nation so celebrated for patriotism, and in which the love of learning hath struck such deep roots, no one has yet thought of undertaking a task so truly useful and honourable? Till some more able hand shall engage in that task, we shall endeavour, in some degree, to perform it, by presenting our readers with select details concerning that important country, extracted from the new edition of Toze's *Statistics*, with Professor Heinze's Commentary. Following the method which we observed in treating of Denmark and Norway, we shall every where interperle our own remarks and reflections.

Sweden, which, in the map of Europe, presents its vast territory in a kind of semicircle, extends from the 55th to the 70th degree of north latitude, and from the 28th to the 48th degree of east longitude from the meridian of Ferro. This kingdom is bounded on the east, by a part of Finland, now under the dominion of Russia; on the west it is contiguous to Norway, through a long line of frontier; on the north, it is surrounded partly by Norway, partly by Norwegian and Russian Lapland; on the south, its boundary is the Baltic, forming in its concavity the Gulph of Bothnia, which advances several degrees into the country; and lastly the



the Gulph of Finland separates it from Livonia. This immense territory contains about 13,500 square German miles, or 27,000 square French leagues, diversified by a number of lofty mountains, great lakes, and considerable rivers.

Is the vicinity of two great capitals an advantage or a disadvantage to this country? Its extreme proximity to Petersburg and Copenhagen, facilitates, in time of peace, the disposal of its commodities, and the importation of necessary supplies; and in time of war enables it to menace those cities with sudden and formidable attacks. On the other hand, this dangerous neighbourhood has a tendency to inspire those powers with a desire to diminish the influence of Sweden, by enlarging their territories at her expence.

In the southern parts of Sweden, the air is generally very temperate; in the northern, the summer is very hot, by reason of the reflexion of the mountains, and the extreme length of the days; and during winter, the cold is rigorous and dry, being rarely interrupted by thaws. Frequent winds purify the atmosphere, and its salubrity, joined to the good constitution of the inhabitants, enables them to protract life to extreme old age. If we might attempt to determine with precision the length of the winter in so extensive a country, we should say, that it commences at the middle of October, and terminates about the middle of May. It has been known that on a Christmas Eve wheel-carriages have still been used instead of sledges, though on the 3d of October in another year there has been frost, and even snow, at the same place. The first of May is commonly regarded as the commencement of spring. It is celebrated by the people as a kind of festival, on which they endeavour to compensate by merriment and good cheer for the dullness and inconvenience of the preceding season, and that even at the expence of their last penny. At Stockholm and Helsingfors, the tulips are always blown at Whit Sunday. On the other hand, in the midst of the forests which are thick enough to intercept the solar rays, traces of snow are to be found even in the middle of June.

It is remarkable that of late years the spring has scarcely been distinguishable in the north. It has appeared to be little else than a prolongation of the season which it might have been expected to succeed. Persons who are unacquainted with northern countries, are scarcely able to conceive the disappointment which this circumstance occasioned, any more than

they can form an idea of the delightful and enlivening influence of the first days of a fine spring in those climates. It is an universal metamorphosis, a kind of regeneration and rejuvenescence of nature and of man. While in the south plants germinate insensibly, and the buds, slowly unfolding, afford to man only agreeable and moderate sensations; here in the north, a spectator thinks he sees the roots extending, and every leaf unfolding. He observes with admiration, interest, and even with a kind of extasy, the rapid progress of vegetation. The longer and deeper the sleep of winter, the more brilliant is the reinvigoration which succeeds it, and the more powerful is its influence on universal nature.

Beyond Gessle and Biörneburg, fruit-trees are rare. In the rest of Sweden, peaches and grapes are with difficulty ripened, and figs never reach maturity, unless the tree has been preserved in a greenhouse during the winter. In a certain latitude the beech ceases to grow, and a little farther north the oak is no longer to be found.

The soil of Sweden produces every thing necessary for the wants, and even for the comforts, of human life. It is, however, much to be wished that the inhabitants knew how to content themselves with the productions of their country, and would abstain from foreign superfluities, which only serve to enervate those who contract too much fondness for the use of them. The horses and cattle are small, although the pasturage in the southern provinces, and even in Finland, is sufficiently abundant to enable the Swedes to furnish other nations with those useful quadrupeds. The small size of the horses is attributed to the customs of the peasants, who put them too early to work, lay on them burdens disproportioned to their strength, and even make them gallop up ascents, which are numerous and rugged in that mountainous country. But such is the quickness of their pace, that it is common for them to post a Swedish mile in the hour (which is equivalent to six English miles, or two French leagues), or even more, though loaded with the travellers and a very considerable quantity of baggage. In the last fifty years, the breed of sheep in Sweden has been much improved by the intermixture of those of Spain and England; but this amelioration has not yet superseded the necessity of importing a great quantity of foreign wool.

There is abundance of game in Sweden, especially of the winged kind, such as

moor-

moor-fowls, woodcocks, &c. which swarm in the forests of the northern provinces, whence, in winter, they are conveyed in sledges above two hundred leagues to Stockholm, and to the southern provinces, where game is infinitely more scarce. The elk, a quadruped almost untameable, and very swift of foot, is extremely common, as are also the bear and the wolf, animals which are less courageous than is generally believed. The wolf is kept at a distance by a little fire, or by a small burning taper fixed behind a sledge.

The seas, rivers, and lakes, furnish such quantities of fish, as, besides supplying the consumption of the country, form a very important branch of commerce, of which the most considerable article is herrings. The annual average of the Swedish herring fishery is 300,000 barrels, which, independently of the very great quantity exported, yield a vast supply of oil. A kind of pilchards, known in Sweden by the name of *strommingar*, are caught to the amount of 200,000 barrels.

Attempts have been made to introduce the culture of silk, but it has not succeeded so fully as to afford any real advantages; nor have the late endeavours of the Swedes to naturalize the rhubarb-plant been attended with more success.

Without the numerous forests which cover the face of the country, the productions of the mines would by no means be lucrative. In that kingdom, however, as elsewhere, the woods have been very imprudently managed, so that in several places the scarcity of that kind of fuel begins to be sensibly felt. This subject has lately required the attention of the government, which has recently had recourse to different measures to induce the inhabitants to plant trees. In the mean time, they are beginning to burn turf more frequently than heretofore, and fortunately it is very common and of an excellent quality. Coal-mines, which offer a new resource, have been discovered, especially in Scania.

In a country where the houses are often thinly scattered, and woods very numerous, it is no uncommon thing in summer for travellers, especially peasants, to be obliged to pass the night among the trees nearest the road. There they sleep beside a large fire of branches, which some of them do not take the trouble to extinguish before they resume their journey. This practice hath more than once occasioned dreadful conflagrations, which have denuded entire forests of their branches, leaving nothing unconsumed but the massy trunks of the

trees. These accidents are most frequently occasioned in the spring by bird-catchers, who are sometimes obliged to make long journies, and who, in order to commence their operations sufficiently early, set out the preceding evening for the places where the birds resort to build their nests, and hold themselves in readiness to ensnare them before day-break. There they kindle an enormous fire, and, after sleeping by it a couple of hours, they leave it unextinguished, and consequently in a condition to spread its ravages in the forest. The only method of stopping the progress of such a conflagration, is to dig a very broad trench around it, and to leave the part already kindled as a prey to the flames. In the immense forests of Finland, such conflagrations have raged for three or four months, especially in dry summers.

The construction of ships, and especially of small vessels, is carried on with great activity; and in them are exported large quantities of planks, deals, all kinds of building timber, pitch, tar, potash, &c.

In Scania, Eastern Gothland, Smaland, Sudermania, Upland, and Finland, the cultivation of corn is considerable; but much exertion is still wanting to render the produce equal to the quantity consumed in the country, especially as the weather is seldom so favourable as to afford the prospect of a good crop; and of the grain produced, an immense quantity is worse than wasted in distillation. The importation of foreign corn alone costs Sweden above a million of crowns annually. The culture of tobacco has completely succeeded every where; but the greatest quantity is produced in the vicinity of Stockholm and Abo; so that Sweden requires no foreign supply of that article, and accordingly none is imported except for the use of those who can afford tobacco of a finer quality, or wish to mix it with that produced in the country. Several nurseries of fruit trees have been established, which proves that the country does not yet abound in fruit; and indeed gardening is very much neglected, especially by the peasantry. It is singular that the best cultivated lands are commonly at a distance from the great roads, which is doubtless partly owing to the former incursions of the Tartars and Bohemians inducing the ancient inhabitants to conceal their most improved farms behind the mountains, where they are still situated.

If the vegetable kingdom is not very rich, the mineral affords a compensation. At Adelfors, in Smaland, a gold mine has been



been open ever since the year 1738, but it yields little more than the expence of working. In Westmania, there is another mine of the same precious metal. The most ancient and the richest silver mine is that of Sala, which would clear 2000 marks annually, if the expences of the necessary works and repairs could be always foreseen. None of the other silver mines deserve to be compared with this. But one of the true sources of the riches of Sweden is her mines of copper, which in quality is inferior to none but that of Japan. The most important Swedish mine of that metal is at Fahlun, which, however, has been less productive of late years than formerly. Next in value to this, is the mine at Orvedaberg, in Ostrogothia. The iron-mines are still richer, and more numerous, this source of wealth being common to all the provinces; but the most lucrative iron-mines are those of Westmania, Wermland, and Upland, among which that of Dannemora, with the foundry of Lofsta, is the most distinguished. The exportation of the single article of iron secures to Sweden an annual return amounting to above two millions of crowns. Among the precious stones found in that country, the most remarkable is its porphyry, which is truly elegant. Marbles are very common, but in general are very inferior to those of Italy. The sea furnishes salt, but not in sufficient quantity for the consumption of the country, and it is not very proper for curing provisions, especially herrings. Sweden contains a great number of sulphur-mines, and mineral springs, the principal of which last we have elsewhere described.

This kingdom is divided into five principal parts, namely, Sweden, properly so called, the kingdom of the Goths, Nordland, Lapland, and Finland, which are subdivided into twenty-eight governments. There are only 105 cities, most of them still very small, and poorly peopled, which partly proceeds from the practice of the burghers, who, when they have enriched themselves by commerce, remove into the country, and purchase land. There are but few towns in the northern governments, and in some there is not so much as one.

In the north of Germany, Sweden possesses a part of Pomerania, bounded by the river Pene, with the island of Rugen, the town of Wismar, and the bailiwick of Neuchloster, in Mecklenburg. Swedish Pomerania lies on the shore of the Baltic, is contiguous to the territories of Mecklenburg and Prussia, and, including Rugen,

contains seventy square German miles\* of territory, and a population of 100,000 or 110,000 souls. The climate of both is very temperate, and the soil generally so fertile that it produces all sorts of grain, abundance of cattle and geese, which are remarkable for their extraordinary size. The sea and the fresh waters teem with fishes, and the coasts afford a quantity of yellow amber. The duchy of Pomerania contains several commercial towns, whence are exported commodities to a considerable amount, the duties of which exceed 200,000 crowns. The King of Sweden, in his capacity of Duke of Pomerania, has a vote at the diet of Ratisbon. The states of the duchy are composed partly of nobility, who hold fiefs, and partly of the deputies of towns. The governor, who is appointed by the king, and presides over the regency, resides at Stralsund. The university established at Griesswald, is endowed with a good library, has a considerable number of professors, several of whom are extensively and deservedly esteemed, and is attended by nearly 100 students. The vicinity of so many other universities of greater celebrity, and its distance from the centre of Germany, are without doubt the principal causes why so few students resort to Griesswald. There are however several Swedes among their number, and more than one of the professors are natives of that country.

The only colony belonging to Sweden is the West Indian island of St. Bartholomew.

The Swedes are well made and robust, and, which is not common among other northern nations, their complexions are extremely various. In some provinces, they have in general black hair, and eyebrows and skins of a deep chestnut colour; but in other parts of the kingdom, they are whiter. Their prevailing character is marked with address, vivacity, and cheerfulness, which gives them a great resemblance to the French, with whom they are frequently compared; though they certainly have more steadiness and reflexion than the people of France, who, on the other hand, have some superiority in point of vivacity. Their organs of speech, though not remarkable for force, are extremely pliant, so that they succeed perfectly in acquiring foreign languages. They are insinuating, accommodating, and ingenious; but they are accused of a habit of exaggerating their fortunes and their

\* Above 700 square English miles.

merits, of loving flattery, and of being inclined to imbibe the spirit of party and faction. It were much to be wished, that they were less prone to luxury, which their soil and climate seem to have forbidden. Their faults, however, are compensated by a strong spirit of hospitality and beneficence, and by their zeal to fulfil all the duties of friendship. They are endowed with a singular aptness for the arts and sciences. Their great reputation for valour has been supported by their military and naval forces in the sight of all Europe, on a number of important occasions.

The women are elegant and slender, possessed of much taste and vivacity, and are more susceptible of tender impressions than could be expected in so cold a climate. They are diligent in the management of their domestic affairs, and always practice economy, without making an ostentatious display of that virtue. Though they cannot always be celebrated as fine ladies, it is certain that they possess the art of pleasing infinitely by the natural graces of body and mind, as well as by the accomplishments which they owe to education.

These observations on the Swedes would not hold equally good if applied to the Finlanders, who have not yet attained the same degree of civilization, though they are making a daily and very rapid progress. Hence their character is perhaps still more warlike than that of the Swedes.

The dress worn at court, and in general on particular festivals, is the national uniform prescribed by the ordinance of Gustavus III. This garb, which is too richly decorated with silk, seems not to be very suitable to the climate, or to the economical views which ought to direct the legislature; and, if it becomes fine gentlemen, by giving them an air of finery and elegance, it has the disadvantage of being unfavourable to that manly, respectable, and martial appearance, which it would be desirable to see characterised by the national dress.

The Swedish language, which is a dialect of the low Saxon, is one of the most agreeable in Europe, without being the most difficult. If the inhabitants pronounced the words with a tone somewhat more firm, if their organs possessed the same force with those of the Italians, which are formed by nature for all sorts of melody, if their articulation were as accurate and distinct, if they raised the voice sufficiently when dwelling on the consonants, of

which perhaps the Swedish contains too few, it would not be easy to decide which of the two languages would be most agreeable to the ear. We have elsewhere observed, that the Swedish has such an affinity with the Danish and Norwegian languages, that the natives of those three countries easily understand each other. So many Latin, French, and German words were formerly blended with the Swedish, that Charles XI. thought himself obliged to prohibit, in a formal manner, the public officers from using foreign words; a measure which was soon followed by an injunction to the clergy, requiring them to preach in their native idiom, with all the purity and correctness of which they were capable. In no country are there so many family names ending in *us*, which is a Latin, and not a Swedish, termination. Not only were Swedish proper names, which happened to form words, translated into Latin, when this could be done; but when the proper names had no signification, the Latin termination *us* was added, in conformity with this imperious usage. And such is the empire of fashion on the mutation of language, that the Swedes, who have always been faithful admirers of the French, have, notwithstanding the ordinances to the contrary, preserved a greater number of French words than the Danes, or even than the Germans, and they daily make use of those words, especially in common conversation. It must be observed, however, that the practice of terminating proper names of men in *us* becomes every day less common. Scarcely any but aged ministers of the gospel now willingly allow that addition to their names; for such of their sons as are not destined for ecclesiastical employments, resume their ancient names; and change, for example, Lalerus into Laler. In this place, it must be observed, that, although Sweden has produced a greater number of orators than Denmark, where indeed there are very few worthy of being named, the grammatical and philosophical parts of language have been less cultivated in the former country, which is almost destitute of dictionaries, while we find in Denmark several well-written grammars, more complete dictionaries, and an excellent treatise of synonyms. Of the Swedish language, four dialects are to be distinguished, namely, the Swedish, properly so called, the Dalecarlian, the Finlandish, and the Laplandish. The two last differ considerably from the two first; and it is remarkable, that the language of the Finlanders



seems to have some relation to the Greek.

The population of Sweden is not nearly so considerable as might be expected from the extent of its territory. If we may believe historical monuments, that country was formerly better peopled; and the traces of ancient cultivation, in districts which are now neglected, appears to justify this opinion. The defect of cultivation may be attributed to the comparative sterility of the soil, owing to the severity of the climate, and the great number of mountains and mines, as well as the frequent wars which the country has supported, and which, during the whole of the seventeenth century, may be said to have been continual. From the year 1749, this kingdom has exhibited an instance of an accurate and particular enumeration of her inhabitants, and which is annually renewed, with the precaution of subjoining a report relative to every cause which can influence the diminution or the progress of population. In 1751, there were in Sweden 2,229,661 souls; in 1769, nearly 2,600,000; in 1775, the total number was much more considerable; and in 1781, it amounted to 2,767,000; these facts confirm the observation which we have elsewhere made, that the population of the north daily receives a singular augmentation. The grand total has been chiefly augmented in Finland, where the increase of population hath been truly prodigious; and accordingly Finland furnishes the principal supplies of corn, butter, butcher's meat, &c. to the rest of the kingdom. It is natural to suppose, that in the most northern provinces, the population is the most inconsiderable. Accordingly Swedish Lapland contains not more than 7000 inhabitants. It is believed that the present population of the whole kingdom exceeds 3,000,000. In order nearly to exhibit the proportions of the numbers of the different classes, we shall lay before our readers the results of the enumeration of 1784.

*Nobility.*—Individuals, from the age of fifteen to sixty-three, men 3869, women 2865, children 1904; individuals above and under those ages; 8200, domestics 27,263.

*Burgesses.*—Individuals, from the age of fifteen to sixty-three, men 28,492, women 23,563, children 11,068; individuals above and under those ages, 60,500; domestics, 31,868.

*Clergy.*—Individuals, from the age of fifteen to sixty-three, men 5663, women 4120, children 2775; individuals above

and under those ages, 12,000; domestics 15,980.

*Public officers, including the military.*—Individuals, from the age of fifteen to sixty-three, men 23,872, women 18,230, children 8823; individuals above and below those ages, 48,700; domestics 41,809.

*Peasants.*—Individuals from the age of fifteen to sixty-three, men 320,772, women 296,664, children 257,213; individuals above and under those ages, 813,500; domestics 195,388.

The Swedish nobility forms three classes, namely, that of the lords, comprehending counts or earls, and barons; that of the chevaliers or knights, consisting of those whose ancestors have been members of the senate of the kingdom (among whom have been included the 300 most ancient noble families of the following class, also the chiefs of the order of the sword, and the polar star, and the male descendants, when noble), and lastly, the class of the ordinary nobility. In 1780, there were in Sweden sixty eight families of counts, 209 of barons, and, on the whole, about 2500 noble families, of whom 171 were naturalized foreigners. Hence we see that the nobility are almost as numerous in that country at the present period, as they were formerly in Poland, and as they still are in Hungary, Venice, &c. a circumstance which is chiefly owing to the aristocratic form of government which has almost always prevailed in Sweden. But it would be unjust, not to add, that the nobility of that kingdom generally possess a degree of information and learning which is unknown among the other bodies of nobles just mentioned. The Swedish noblemen are particularly distinguished by their urbanity, and their love for the arts and sciences, which they take every opportunity of cultivating and promoting.

The power of the kings of Sweden has always been limited; in the early ages by representatives chosen by the heads of families; and, on the establishment of Christianity, by states general, originally composed of all the clergy and nobility, to whom were afterwards joined many deputies of towns and provinces. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the clergy and nobility arrogated to themselves the exclusive right of electing a king, and gratified their avarice by an absolute immunity from taxation. Gustavus, the Great, who owed his possession of the throne to the burgesses and peasants, managed public affairs so dexterously as to vindicate for those classes their right of sending representatives to the diets. The

same prince obtained a declaration, that the throne should be hereditary in his male descendants; and, at a period somewhat later, Charles IX. rendered his posterity, both male and female, capable of the succession. The power of the crown, however, was not the less restrained by the authority of the state and of the senate, who greatly extended their privileges during the minorities of Christina and of Charles XI. This last prince successfully laboured to curtail the enormous power with which he found the senate invested; he procured a decree, enacting that the decision of all affairs, which the senate should present to the king, should exclusively depend on the equity of his majesty's judgment; that a king of full age, who governed according to the laws of his country, was responsible for his actions to God alone; and, in a word, that the power of the crown could be limited by no particular charter, but only by the ancient laws of the kingdom; clauses which reduced the senators to mere counsellors to the king. It is, however, remarkable that, notwithstanding this settlement, which did not much limit, or rather did not at all limit, the royal prerogative, that monarch never failed to convene the states every third year, and to lay before them an exact and particular account of the state of his revenues. The rigorous and despotical conduct of Charles XII. did but increase the abhorrence which the nation, and especially the nobility, entertained for the form of government established by Charles XI. and as, at the death of the hero of Bender, the laws were silent respecting his successor, the states took upon them to elect a king, and seized the opportunity not only of re-establishing the old government, prescribed in the reign of Charles IX. but even of binding more securely the hands of their sovereigns. When, in the year 1720, Queen Ulrica Eleonora yielded the reins of government to her husband Frederic, the prerogatives of him and his successors were so much limited, that he could not confer even the rank of colonel, without being authorized by a majority of the senate, nor appoint any officer without the consent of his cabinet-council, which was composed of two lords only, on whom he had not even a negative, restrictions which confined almost all the royal functions to the mere execution of the decrees of the senate.

From this last epoch, till 1772, the constitution of Sweden consisted of aristocracy, mixed with democracy and monarchy, a system which exposed the country to fre-

quent factions, whence resulted the greatest mischiefs. It was reserved for the genius and courage of Gustavus III. to effect a total change in the constitution, and to restore the old government, such as it was under Charles XI. before the year 1680; and to this revolution the states were obliged, whether they would or not, to give their sanction. The senators were reduced to a state of absolute dependence; their number was restricted to seventeen, who were to be nominated by the king, by whom all employments, even the most eminent, were to be conferred; but foreigners were excluded from every function, civil and military, with an exception in favour of those whose great talents might promise signal services to the country. The laws, however, could not be abrogated without the union and the consent of the king and the state.

This constitution was very much altered by the act of union and of public security, ordained by the king in 1789, on occasion of the war with Russia, and which now occupies the attention of the diet. In that act, the monarch vindicates to himself the prerogatives of declaring war, and concluding treaties of peace; of pardoning criminals; of conferring all employments, but upon natives alone; of causing justice to be administered, and of governing the kingdom according to his own good pleasure! provided always that no injury should thence result to any individual, and that cases of litigation should be investigated and decided by the public tribunals. The highest tribunal must be composed of noble and ordinary members. The most considerable employments of the kingdom, and especially those about the court, can be filled only by noblemen and knights; the other places are to be the rewards of merit alone. In levying subsidies, the king can dispense with the consent of the diet, and he is not obliged to give any account of the management of the finances. He may impose new taxes and customs, and may augment those formerly established, with the single exception of the poll-tax, which is paid by all but old people and children. In one word, the diet cannot deliberate on any subject till it be proposed by the king.

The states are convoked at such times and places as the king thinks proper; and are composed of the nobility, clergy, burgesses, and the peasants who hold of the crown. The nobility is represented by the chief of each family, being at least twenty-four years of age, or the family may chuse another nobleman to represent them



them. The clergy are represented by the bishops of the respective dioceses, who have a right to sit without being elected, by the deputies of each provostship (*pre-voste*), and by a deputy chosen by the class of deacons. The 105 towns have also their deputies, of whom Stockholm sends ten, Gottenburgh three, Fahlun as many, the other considerable towns two each, and every small town one. There are many instances of two or three towns joining to send one common representative. The peasants who hold of the crown depute an individual for every bailiwick, or several canons join in sending a common deputation. The army and navy have a right to send deputies to the diet, to be consulted on subjects which concern their profession. Every estate has its speaker: the archbishop of Upsal is always the speaker of the clergy, and the king nominates those of the other orders.

At the diet of 1786, there were present 49 counts, 136 barons, 188 knights, 396 ordinary gentlemen, 51 ecclesiastics, 94 representatives of towns, and 165 deputies of the order of peasants. The states appoint a committee to confer with the king on all affairs which he thinks ought to be treated of secretly, and for that purpose this committee is invested with all the authority which the states themselves possess. The persons of the deputies are inviolable. It is to be remembered, however, that instances are not wanting, in which this inviolability has been disregarded. The sessions of the diet, which have sometimes been prolonged to two years, ought to sit but three months at the most, after which time, the king may dissolve the assembly. The kings of Sweden are bound to profess Lutheranism; and they ought to be born of a marriage contracted by the permission of one of their predecessors. They are restricted from intermarrying with a person of any other religion, and from accepting any other crown. They are of age at twenty-one.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Have frequently been censured by my acquaintance for my singularity, as they term it, in using the article "A," not "An," before words beginning with "U," where that vowel singly constitutes a syllable, as in the words "Union"—"Universal"—"Unitarian," &c.

In this practice, however, it appears that I am not altogether singular: for I find

that I have on my side so respectable an authority as that of the learned and ingenious *Bishop of Rochester*, unless, unfortunately for my credit, he should declare that it was merely a typographic error which produced "A Uniformity" in page 157 of his elaborate treatise "*On the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages*."—I can also quote the learned and liberal author of the "*Modest Apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain*," unless he too should assert that "A Universal acquiescence" is an error of the press in page 63 of that work.

But, be that as it may—and whether those learned writers intended to print "A" or "AN"—I beg leave, Mr. Editor, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, to submit to the consideration of grammarians my reasons for preferring, in such cases, the single "A" without the "N," that my opinion may be adopted if it appear right, or, if wrong, refuted.

In the first place, I ask, why do we make any difference between "A" and "AN"?—For the sake (it will be answered) of preventing a disagreeable hiatus on the concurrence of two vowels, the "N" is interposed.—Perfectly satisfactory; and I praise the man's ear who first made the distinction. Nay, on the score of ear alone, I even give credit to the *Cockneys* for using "AN" in many cases where other people use, and every body ought to use, the single "A." When, for instance, a *Cockney* says or writes "AN horse"—"AN house"—"AN hundred"—he is perfectly consistent and in character, because, omitting the aspiration, he pronounces "Orse, Ouse, and Undred;" wherefore the "AN" is not only right but even necessary in his mouth, though unnecessary and wrong in the speech of every other Englishman who properly sounds the "H" at the beginning of those words. But this by the way.

To return to my purpose—Although the "N" be necessary before a vowel, is it requisite before every vowel? For example, is it requisite before "Y?" or is "Y" at the beginning of words always a vowel? Some grammarians assert that it is, others that it is not. Although I side with the former of these opinions, yet, as that discussion is foreign to the present question, I for the present content myself with observing that I have never heard any man, who was accounted an elegant speaker, say "AN Youth"—"AN Young man"—"AN Year," but always "A Youth"—"A Young man"—"A Year;" and the same mode I have invariably seen followed

followed in the printed productions of elegant writers: whence I have sometimes been tempted to ask what *species* of ears must have adorned the learned heads of Messrs. Holmes and Milner, who, in their squabbling advertisements concerning the originality of their respective Greek grammars, could endure to write "*AN Year*!" Now, euphony not requiring that the "*N*" be added before the "*Y*" when pronounced as above, I presume it to be equally unnecessary before any word which begins with the same sound, whether the "*Y*" be actually *written*, or not; since it is not for the sake of the *eye*, but of the *ear*, that the "*N*" is omitted or added, as we evidently see in the cases of the aspirate and the mute "*H*," viz. "*A Horse*"—"An Hour."

It will, I believe, be acknowledged, that, although we write "*Union, Uniformity, Eulogy*," &c. we really pronounce "*You-nion, You-niformity, You-logy*," &c. Wherefore, in imitation of those learned Græcists who frequently call in the aid of the invisible "*Æolic digamma*" to solve a difficulty, I beg leave to claim the assistance of the "*unwritten Y*" to protect me from critical attacks whenever henceforward I say or write "*A Union, A Uniformity, A Eulogy*," &c. as I certainly intend to do, until convinced that I am wrong.

I conclude, Mr. Editor, by expressing my hope that this question—which, though not of momentous import to the peace and well-being of mankind, may nevertheless, by some of your readers, be deemed not wholly unworthy of attention—will be considered and discussed by some more able grammarian than, Sir, Yours, &c.

Merlin's Place, Oct. 15, 1800. J. C.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

JOURNAL of a TOUR through SCOTLAND,  
made in 1798, by JOHN HOUSMAN.

(Continued from page 311.)

SELKIRKSHIRE, through which I have passed to-day, contains about 240 square miles, or 153,600 English acres, only a small proportion of which is arable. The whole county seems only a collection of hills, many of which are pretty high. These hills divide, and admit a passage to a great number of rivers and brooks, which wash as many dells or vales of greater or lesser dimensions. These vales are generally cultivated and inhabited, while the hills remain in a state of nature, and are depastured with sheep. The soil of the low grounds is mostly dry,

either gravel or sandy loam; that on high grounds various, in some places heathy and moorish, in others there is a mixture of rock; but commonly a dry green sward prevails thereon.

The proportion of arable and pasture land, in Scotch acres, is thus estimated in the agricultural report of that county, together with the estimated real value of each.

6,880 acres arable, at 10s. 6d. £3,612  
116,000 acres pasture, at 2s. 6d. 14,000

122,880 or 153,600 acr. Eng. £17,612

Farms in this county are generally from 50l. to 300l. of yearly rent. The highest-rented farm in the county is all arable, and contains about 500 acres, at 19s. per acre. The tenant cultivates turnips on about a fifth part of it annually. The terms of leases are generally from eleven to twenty-one years; but on the Duke of Buccleugh's estate very few leases are granted, which is a great bar to improvement, but which it is hoped the good sense of his grace will soon remove. Inclosing the farms in separate fields is a late improvement, and in many instances not yet adopted, and in others but slowly. Stone dykes are very common, but thorn hedges are esteemed the most useful fence. There may be about 2800 acres of woodland in the county, of which about 150 acres are natural, and the rest planted. A taste for planting prevails, and the country will probably in the course of a few years be much more adorned and sheltered by woods waving on the sides of their barren hills. Besides the dung and manure produced in the farm-yards, this county is supplied with lime and abundance of shell-marl, which is found under peat-moss, and sold for about 7d. per single cart load. They reckon that about twenty-five or thirty single cart loads ought to be laid upon an English acre. A top-dressing of marl on pasture land is found very useful in eradicating moss, and causing white clover, &c. to spring up.

The most approved rotations of crops are,—on *infield*, or the best soil, 1. turnips or potatoes with dung; 2. barley with grass-seeds; 3. hay; 4. pasture; 5. oats. Secondly, 1. turnips or potatoes dunged; 2. barley with grass-seeds; 3. hay; 4. hay; 5. oats; 6. peas; 7. oats. On *out-field*, or coarser land, 1. oats; 2. oats; 3. turnips with dung; 4. barley with grasses; 5. hay; 6. 7. 8. 9. pasture. On still coarser land, 1. summer fallow; 2. ditto, with lime or marl; 3. oats; 4. turnips broadcast, and eaten on the field with

3 H 2

sheep;



sheep; 5. oats with grass seeds for pasture.

Wheat is rarely cultivated here: barley is sown on the best soils, and another sort of barley with square ears, called *big* or *bear*, is sown commonly on the colder and more exposed grounds. The cultivation of turnips is well understood here, and much practised; they always succeed oats, and are generally sown in drills, seldom broadcast. Potatoes are also universally cultivated, and in large quantities. Artificial grasses were scarcely known here a few years ago; but at present clover and rye-grass are sown on every farm with great advantage. The quantity of seed is usually from 12 to 15 lb. of red clover, and a bushel of English rye-grass to an English acre. When intended to continue two or three years in grass, the clover is generally sown half red and half white. If land is sown for pasture only, the same quantity of rye-grass, with 8 or 10 lb. of white clover, 4 lb. of rib-grass, and no red clover.

The sheep are of two sorts, the black-faced breed, and the Cheviot breed. The former prevails in the western part of the country, and the latter in the eastern; and it is not easily determined which are most numerous. The black-faced is the original breed of the country, and is said to be a much hardier race than the white-faced, and consequently better adapted to a barren hilly district. However, the white-faced, a Cheviot race of sheep, are doubtless the most profitable stock on green hills with tolerable herbage. Milking the ewes after the lambs are weaned, though much practised here formerly, is now greatly laid aside.

On the high grounds and the upper part of the county the breed of cattle is very ordinary and ill-shaped, being thin behind, and flat-ribbed; they weigh from thirty to forty stone when fat. The low part of the county, where turnips are cultivated, produces much better cattle, which is, in a great measure, owing to the farmer's care in selecting the best breeders. They are generally fed off at three years old, and will weigh from fifty to sixty stone each. Horses in this county are about fourteen or fifteen hands high: not many of them are bred here, but purchased from other counties. The Cumberland mode of ploughing with two horses abreast is here practised; as also drawing horses in single horse carts, similar to the custom of that county.

July 25th.—Peebles to Moffat in Dumfriesshire, thirty-two miles. I now direct

my course westward to the Edinburgh and Carlisle road, still keeping on the banks of the Tweed. About half a mile from Peebles, I pass an old seat of the Duke of Queensbury's, now in ruins, or approaching fast that state. This mansion was formerly the principal residence of the Earls of March. It is curiously seated on a rock almost hanging over the river Tweed, and with scarcely an acre of level ground near it, but is sheltered with a quantity of wood on every side. The soil, as I proceed, continues a sharp gravel, or light loam: oats, barley, and peas are the principal produce. Here is little holm or haugh land. The surface of the vale is irregular, and rises up in lumpy hills on each side, which are covered with heath, rock, or green sward; but the valley in general is pleasant, and contains numerous good houses, seats, &c. and several large plantations of Scotch fir are climbing up the sides of the mountains. On the right I pass the seat of the Lord Chief Baron of Scotland, but not within view. Here the country is fertile, delightful, and very woody. On the other hand, a plain house appears over the Tweed covered with extensive plantations, through which avenues are cut. A few miles further brings me to a blue-slate quarry, said to be nearly equal to those of Westmoreland: I am told it is the only one in this part of Scotland. I have observed few farms to day which are properly inclosed; but inclosures and improvements are going forward rapidly. Stone walls are the most usual fences. Many farm houses are the most miserable old hovels that can be conceived; however, new and convenient houses are now erected on many farms at the sole expense of the tenants; but they have the most ample encouragement for making such expensive improvements, having very frequently of late had leases granted for the term of thrice 19 or 57 years, particularly on the Duke of Queensbury's estate. In traversing these vales, it is amusing to observe their different curious windings and turnings among the mountains. Sometimes they open for a mile or two, and then seem totally shut up by high hills, so that one can scarcely form a conjecture where an opening may be expected to be found. At last, we discover a crevice, which on entering we are surprised to see dilated as much as the vale we have left, and perhaps equally cultivated and enriched with seats, woods, lawns, domestic animals, &c.

The hills now become a little more wild, and the vale not quite so productive; indeed,

indeed, sheep-farming is chiefly attended to by the farmers. Oats and barley are the principal produce of the low grounds in cultivation. I have all along kept the river on my left, sometimes at a greater and sometimes at a less distance; often almost close to its margin, and rarely so far off as to lose sight of it. This river, which carried a large body of water when I first came in sight of it near Melrose, is here a moderate stream, and dwindles away every mile or two. I now reach the great Edinburgh road, and turn along it towards Carlisle. The valley contracts, and the hills for some distance become more elevated. After a pleasant morning's ride, I reach the Bield Inn, which is a large farm-house, and about fifteen miles from Moffat. Decent accommodations for travellers are not frequently met with upon this road; there are seldom more than one or two good houses in a stage. Here I dined on a good joint of roast lamb, for which I was charged one shilling, and proceeded towards Moffat. The face of the country now changes very materially, the vale contracts, and mossy ground descends from the heights to the river on each side, and wholly shuts out cultivation. Nothing now appears but a dreary desert, marshy and barren, except the wretched cottage of a shepherd here and there planted on the moss, with a small cabbage-yard adjoining, and a peat-stack on one side almost twice the size of the humble habitation. Notwithstanding their miserable appearance, one is generally pleased to see those indications of human existence, after having rode for some miles in these wilds, without seeing any prospect of their termination. However, one may travel in those peaceful sequestered dales without the least fear of any thing besides bad weather or sudden storms: here are no desperate highwaymen, no daring foot-pads, to be dreaded; no human being is met with, except now and then a traveller hastening to the scenes of more busy life, or the innocent shepherd, accompanied by his faithful dog and daily companion. The road is remarkably fine, at least it is smooth on the surface; but the same unpardonable neglect in planning, which I mentioned before, occurs here, and even, I think, in a greater degree. I am likewise struck with another species of public omission,—a want of *mile-stones*. I have scarcely observed more than one in four or five miles; and those so sunk and defaced that no intelligence can be gained from them. At length I arrive near the source of the Tweed, having followed its course for about

fifty miles. The wildness of the country still continues, and the road now, for the first time, begins to ascend gently up a hill, being no longer able to find a passage along a vale. Observing my map, I find I am not far from the sources of the rivers Annan, Clyde, and Tweed, and consequently must expect a termination of this vale. Being in a pretty elevated situation, I have a distant view to the north and west; but the eye discovers nothing besides a collection of brown and blue mountains, one peeping up behind another. Farms are here almost wholly in mountain pasturage, rented by people who live in distant and more profitable vales, and who keep hinds or shepherds here, with small cottages to live in. The rent from 1s. to 2s. or 3s. per acre; but which is indeed more generally calculated by the number of sheep it will support, than the number of acres a farm contains.

I had nearly reached the summit of this hill, and, not being aware of my elevation, was suddenly presented with a scene which struck me with astonishment. I had visited the wonderful rocks, mountains, caverns, and precipices in Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, but here a sight very different to any of those opened before me almost instantaneously. I was proceeding without making much observation, when I came all at once on the margin of a huge basin, shaped like an urn, or an inverted bell, and of wonderful dimensions; its top may be more than a mile in diameter, bottom two hundred yards, and depth more than a quarter of a mile. The beautiful slopes, and level bottom of this immense funnel are verdant, smooth, soft, and pretty regular, and form a pleasing contrast with the mossy heathy tract I have just been exploring for seven or eight miles. A small opening on one side admits a passage for all the water collected here into the adjoining vale, and keeps its bottom always perfectly dry and green; but the near approach of the opposite mountain closes up the chasm, so that, from this point of view, the orifice is hardly observable. I stood with pleasure on the brink of this wonder of nature for some time, viewing its capacious bosom, and then continued my journey a little farther to the top of the hill, where I met the road from Glasgow, and immediately after had an extensive view down the vale of Annan, which seemed to lie at my feet. At the parting of these roads no guide-post is erected for the information of strangers, but fortunately a shepherd's hut stands near the place of separation, otherwise



otherwise an unwary traveller might be in a disagreeable situation. The valley before me seems more expanded than any I have hitherto met with in Scotland, and beyond its apparent termination I can clearly descry in the horizon two mountains, with whose aspects I am well acquainted; these are Brunswick and Criffell; the former exactly in front, at the distance of about twenty miles, and the latter a little inclined to the right, perhaps near thirty miles off. What is somewhat singular, these hills have exactly the same appearance as when seen at the same distance on the contrary side. I now descend pretty rapidly for about two miles into the vale of Annan. The river of that name issues a little above, and leaves a collection of high, green, and steep hills, curiously jumbled together, and which forms the basin I have just seen. In this dale the farm-houses and cottages are thatched, and generally very mean. The holm or level land by the sides of the river is narrow, not more in general than 100 to 250 yards broad, from which the cultivated ground rises in irregular waves up to the mountains. The soil is tolerably good, and near Moffat there is a very fertile tract.

Moffat is a small town, but for neatness I have not seen many equal to it. It is chiefly composed of one very wide street, with numerous alleys on each side opening into the fields and gardens. Here are several elegant modern houses, which seem to be inhabited by people in easy circumstances. The church is likewise a neat edifice, as is the parsonage or *manse* (provincially so called). Indeed I have all along observed that the *manse*-house in every parish is convenient, and even genteel; the Scots having a great veneration for their clergy, who on their parts seem to deserve that confidence and respect which their congregations obsequiously give them. The clergy appear to live very comfortably; their incomes are about 100*l.* per annum, with a good house, and more or less glebe.

Moffat contains some good inns, being upon the great road from Carlisle to Edinburgh and Glasgow, and likewise possessing a spa, or mineral water, much frequented in the season.

Having left Peeblesshire, I shall make a few general agricultural remarks on that county. Tweedale, or Peeblesshire, contains about 294 square miles, or 188,160 acres English, of which about a tenth part may be in tillage or arable, and the remaining nine-tenths in pasturage, wood, waters, &c. The cultivated parts of

this county lie along the borders of its rivers, in dales or vallies of different dimensions, but generally narrow, and inclosed by high ridges of hills on each side. Of these rivers, the Tweed is the principal, and it is reckoned the fourth great river in Scotland. The soil of the cultivated land is almost universally dry, being sandy, gravelly, or a light loam. The holm ground, which is level, and has been formed by the rivers, is generally sand or light loam; that a little higher is gravelly; and the skirts of the mountains, and a little up their sides, often contain a mixture of clay. Towards the sources of the rivers the land is less fertile, and more inclined to a moorish soil. Many of the hills are green, and afford good pasturage for sheep and cattle; but there are large mountainous districts of bleak and barren surface.

Sheep engross the chief attention of the farmer, but there are few farms without a small proportion of arable land. Estates are very extensive, and farms large; the size of the latter amounts sometimes to 3000 or 4000 acres, and they are rarely found of less magnitude than 400 or 600 acres. The average rental of the county is thus estimated in the agricultural survey:

15,000 acres, at 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	-	£7,875
135,528 ditto, at 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	-	11,294
<hr/>		
150,528 acres Scots	-	£19,169

Leases are generally granted for nineteen and twenty-five years; and on one of the most extensive estates in the county, the lordship of Needpath, for sixty-seven years. Farm houses and offices are generally commodious and well built; but some still remain in the old style of building. Inclosing farms into separate fields is an improvement still in its infancy here: it is, however, now beginning to be very generally adopted; indeed no doubt can be entertained of its propriety, particularly on arable land. The Galloway dyke, or stone wall, is most approved of when surrounding or bordering on sheep pasture; but thorn hedges in most other situations are used.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICISM of the MESSIAH.

(Continued from page 320.)

CRITICISM deals too much in *ipse dixit*. The preference of Milton to Klopstock (see p. 320.) looks like one of them. But who, that uses reason and loves

loves justice, heeds the I-say-so's even of authority; much less of anonymous petulance perhaps, or prejudice. It will be proper, then, to turn over the Messiah, book by book, and to muster the more prominent portions of narrative, or decoration, that if its meritorious passages have been unnoticed or undervalued, they may be advertized and preconized. When the quantity of comparable value is defined, the relative weight may be more easily presumed, or appreciated.

The introduction, or annunciation, of an epic poem is hardly worth analyzing: it usually consists of an exposition and an invocation; the simpler it is, the less attention it solicits, the humbler an expectation it raises, the better. Had Klopstock's annunciation contained *the first seven lines only*, it would have possessed these requisites. His exposition of the subject is tolerably neat, and sufficiently full: but if he chose to invoke only his "immortal soul," he should not have talked, in other addresses to his inspiring dæmon, of the *Muse of Zion*. The subsequent long apology to the Holy Ghost for the undertaking, and the homiletic adjuration to his audience *to sing the eternal son by a godly life*, are among the redundancies which \* Klopstock has not the ardour to evaporate. These remarks will be sufficiently intelligible, if a translation of the exordium be transcribed.

Quam sub carne Deus lustrans terrena novavit  
Crimine depressis, cane, mens æterna, salutem,

Infelicis Adæ generi dum fœderis icti  
Sanguine reclusit fontem cœlestis amoris.

Hoc fatum æterni. Frustra se opponere tentat

Divinæ proli Satanas: Judæaque frustra  
Nititur. Est aggressus opus, totumque peregit.

At, quacunq[ue] pates, soli res cognita Jô-  
væ,

Quæ jam mersa latet tenebris, arcesne pœsin?  
Hanc in secessu amoto rumore loquaci

Oranti, omniscians Flamen, mihi redde sa-  
cratam!

Hanc, plenam igne pio, mansuris viribus auge,  
Et mihi siste deam, tua quæ vestigia carpat!

Hanc latebris gaudens, qua tu petis ima Je-  
hovæ,

Armet, scrutator Flamen, sapientia vivax!  
Ut mihi pandantur nebulis arcana remotis,  
Messiam ut dicar digno celebrare volatu.

\* Milton's invocation is not fortunate: his *Muse* affords ill with the personages of Christian mythology; and he passes from addressing her to addressing the Holy Ghost, as if they were beings of equal reality.

Qui vos nobilitat, miseri, si nosis honorem,  
Dum terras adit salvatum conditor orbis,  
Tendite vati animos. Huc tendite, parva ca-  
terva

Nobilium! Dulci queis non est carior alter  
Fratre Deo, placido vultu quos læta sonantes  
Opprimet usque animis revolutus terminus

xvi,  
Hymnum audite meum! Vobis sacra vita sit  
hymnus.

There is a stanza in one of Milton's re-  
fuse poems which might have supplied the  
hint of a happier beginning

See, see the chariot, and those rushing wheels,  
That whirl'd the prophet up at Chebar flood;  
My spirit some transporting Cherub feels,  
To bear me where the towers of Salem stood,  
Once glorious towers, now sunk in guiltless  
blood;

There doth my soul in holy vision sit,  
In pensive trance, and anguish, and ecstatic  
fit.

Of Klopstock's first book the most pro-  
minent scene is the oath, which Jesus and  
the Almighty administer to one another on  
Mount Moria, to perform and accept the  
atonement. A Calvinist may gaze with  
awe, but a Monotheist would shudder, and  
an Atheist smile at such an interview.  
The effect of the oath is no doubt intended  
as an improvement of the nod of Jupiter,  
in the Alpha of the *Iliad*: it is thus de-  
scribed.

While spake the Eternals  
Thrill'd thro' nature an awful earthquake.  
Souls that had never

Known the dawning of thought now started,  
and felt for the first time.

Shudders and trembling of heart assail'd each  
seraph; his bright orb,

Hush'd as the earth when tempests are nigh,  
beside him was pausing.

But in the souls of future Christians vibrated  
transports,

Sweet foretastes of immortal existence. Sense-  
less against God

Aught to have plann'd or done, and alone  
alive to despondence,

Fell from their thrones in the fiery abysses,  
the Spirits of Evil;

Rocks broke loose from the smouldering ca-  
verns, and fell on the falling.

Howlings of woe, far-thundering crashes, re-  
sounded thro' hell's vaults.

This fally is an epitome of Klopstock's  
powers and failings. The idea of all  
worlds in the universe stopping on their  
axles, to the alarm of the directing seraphs,  
is the insuperable of sublimity. Had this  
grand thought been presented by itself in  
simple singleness, it would have compelled  
a pause of awe; it would have seemed to  
bear



bear that relation to the universal God, which the Olympus bears to the Greek Jupiter. But all other imaginable effects also present themselves to Klopstock; and he cannot refrain from recording any one, even the childish mysticism of dating the new birth of souls unborn.

The descriptions of the inside of heaven, and of the inside of earth, which occupy the latter portion of this book, are worthier of a Swedenborg, than of a Dante. The hymn of the angels will hardly be quoted as fine poetry; nor was creation the fittest topic: yet the concluding thought is striking.

To solitude saidst thou,  
Be no more: and to beings, evolve yourselves.  
Hallelujah.

The second canto opens with a dialogue between Adam and Eve: this is one of those purposeless conversations of the celestial loiterers, that abound in the Messiah. Next occurs a possession; in which Samma, the insane person, dashes in pieces against a rock his young son. Jesus comes by, exorcises and banishes to hell the evil spirit, who turns out to be Satan himself. This episode contains very pathetic passages; such is the tender lamentation of Joel, such is the horrid death of Benoni: but it is too tragical for the occasion. Jesus, by curing the possessed man without raising to life the unfortunate boy, leaves a very imperfect impression of benevolence, and appears, from the whole dialogue, to have more at heart the conflict with Satan than the service to man.

Satan's arrival in hell, his reception there, the assembly of the fallen angels, the resolution to effect the death of God in the person of Jesus, the protest of Abaddon, and the dispatch of Satan and Adramelech on the impious errand, constitute the first truly epic scene. It is worthy of the rival of Milton, and would no doubt have formed the incipient scene, had not Milton already begun with a council of devils. The volcanic landscape of Klopstock's hell is wisely confined to natural appearances; he builds no hall of fire-works, nor dwindle the inherent colossality of his devils; but he aggrandizes the nature around to their dimensions. The eruption of a volcano announces the return of Satan (whose arrival is copied from Milton's tenth book), and convenes the inmates of the abyss.

Like huge islands upturn from their deep  
seats,

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Came, loud-rushing, resistless, the princes of  
darkness to Satan;  
Countless as billows advancing to break on  
the mountainous sea-shore,  
Follow'd the rabble of spirits, thousands of  
thousands successive.  
Stalking, they sang of their deeds to endless  
infamy sentenc'd,  
Proudly striking their splitten, by thunder  
splitten, and hoarse harps,  
Now dishallow'd, and vocal to death-tones  
only. So mingle  
Yells from the slaughter-field, where perish  
and murder the wicked,  
Scatter'd abroad by north-winds roaring, that  
ride in the midnight;  
Echo hears, and aloud more wildly rebellows  
the bellow.

If Klopstock's theatre surpasses, his speeches fall short of Milton's: they abound less with arguments and maxims; more with flights of eloquence and writhings of emotion. They describe well the excited state of mind of the speakers; but they want drift, tendency to attain an end, and rather resemble soliloquies than addresses. Satan's speech is too expanded; the ironical narrative of Christ's infancy, however, is well placed: Adramelech's speech has been enfeebled in the later editions; Abaddon's contains some fortunate heroic parody.

The third book introduces Jesus and the twelve disciples, strolling at the foot of a mountain, surrounded by their several guardian angels. Selia, a seraph, drops abruptly from the sun, and asks from these angels a delineation of their wards. This brings on a formal muster, of which the idea probably originates in the description of the Grecian chiefs, given by Helen to Priam, on the tower of the Scæan gate. But how artificially is the imitation introduced, how tediously executed! These are moral portraits of an historian, who sums up the character he is interring; not physical creations of a poet, visible, audible, and active.

The fourth book convenes the Sanhedrim, in which Caiphas, the high-priest, and Philo, a pharisee, press for apprehending Nicodemus and Gamaliel for tolerating Jesus. Judas is finally introduced, and his testimony purchased by the prevailing party. This scene is probably the finest in the whole work: it has dignity, purpose, struggle, warmth, and nature. The orations have loftiness, variety, and force; the men are strongly impassioned and characteristically discriminated; and the whole transaction strictly  
; I belongs

belongs to the main business of the poem.

It is succeeded by the insipid epifodical platonic love-story of Cidli and Semida: and by the Passover, at which Jesus instituted an anniversary commemoration of his mission; this farewell meal abounds with tenderly pathetic circumstances.

The exclusive daring of Philo is nobly compared.

So when on mountains unclimb'd encamps  
tremendous a night storm,  
One of the black huge clouds, most arm'd for  
destroying, advances

Bulging alone: while others but seize on the  
tips of the cedars,

This from the east to the west shall enkindle  
centennial forests,

Fire the haughtily towering league-long cities  
of monarchs,

Burying homes of men in ashes and ruin, with  
thund'ring

Thousand-fold.

Other admirable similes bespangle this book.

With the fifth book is introduced the visit of Omnipresence to Christ in the garden, the agony and bloody sweat. The journey of the Almighty is announced by ten-thousanders—so Klopstock calls the thunders which are heard at his setting off—and is measured by sun-miles, the distance from sun to sun. The inhabitants of the star Adamida see the God-head passing by. This star and our earth are twin planets, made at one time, and stocked at one time with similar Adams and Eves. In Adamida the forbidden fruit has not been gathered: it is peopled, brim full, with immortal men, women, and children, whose paradisaical plenty, poetic piety, and patriarchal pleasures, are elegantly depicted. Criticism willingly winks at the inconsistencies, in favour of the attractions of this description of Eden retained.

Abbadona, a penitent fallen angel, who comes to behold the agony, although an epifodical is an interesting personage: he is always the most welcome of the supernatural beings.

(To be continued.)

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

SOME ACCOUNT OF NEWS-PAPERS published in SPAIN, and in SPANISH AMERICA.

THE oldest Spanish news paper we are acquainted with, began to be published about the commencement of the eighteenth century. It is probable, how-

ever, that earlier ones might be found, as the Counts de Taxis, who went thither from Burgundy as hereditary postmasters, received, along with the sole direction of the post, likewise an exclusive privilege for news-papers. But even now, how few—and how wretched are the Spanish news-papers! Here, indeed, where religious oppression, and inquisitorial licenses crippled all literary enterprise, we cannot expect an abundant harvest for the journalist. Of late years, however, the connection and intercourse with France and Italy, countries so productive of news-papers; the more enlightened sentiments of Ministers of State, of whom the Principe de la Paz himself contributed to rouse the political curiosity of the public by his *Coleccion de los Tratados de Espanna*; and the more tolerant spirit of the age, have occasioned a considerable alteration: the indolence and indifference of the reading-public with respect to foreign and domestic state-affairs decreases, and in consequence the perusal of foreign journals becomes every year more common and fashionable.

*Gazeta* is in the Castilian language the name for a news-paper; *Diario*, for an Intelligencer or Advertiser. The *Memorial-Mercurios-Correo*s *litterarios* and *seminarios* belong to neither of these classes; for in them accounts civil and political occurrences are admitted only as stop-gaps, or in monthly statements and retrospects.

In Old Spain, though there are 21 Learned and 61 Economical Societies, only two political news-papers are published; viz. the *Gazeta de Madrid* and the *Gazeta de Barcelona*; both of which appear only twice a-week, in quarto.—The *Gazeta de Madrid, en la Imprenta Real*, has remained pretty much the same since its commencement in 1704 (?); and is still printed on a good type and paper, and with the paginal numbers running on. It is likewise the official Court-gazette; and therefore under the particular superintendence of a subaltern member (*Officier*) of the Office for foreign affairs. The Abbate *Guevara* is at present the editor, who gives it correctness and purity of style. The editors, indeed, of late years were not deficient either in talents or knowledge; but the strictness of the licensors and state policy prevented the proper exertion and application of them. Thus, for instance, the defeat of the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent on the 15th of February 1797, was not permitted to be published in the *Gazeta* till four weeks after. Since the conclusion of peace with France, however, and



and during the ministry of Don Urquijo, the restrictions have been less severely enforced, especially with respect to French news:—thus, a statement relative to Napper Tandy in the paper of the 16th of December 1799 would hardly have been admitted into it before that period. Articles from Spanish America are not very frequently to be found in the *Gazeta de Madrid*; and those that are inserted are generally founded on the uncertain reports brought over by the masters of ships. During the continuance of hostilities betwixt the French and Spanish armies in the Pyrenees, this gazette furnished to foreign news-readers and journalists a considerable fund of entertainment and intelligence respecting the progress of the war, which was employed in particular by the English news-writers.

Whenever politics give an opportunity for the introduction of religious reflections, it is carefully laid hold of by the editors of the Gazette: and in an especial manner are they fond of recording accounts of conversions. Thus in the paper of the 8th of December, 1788, they found means to introduce a description of extreme unction; and the notification of the martyrdom of Pope Pius VI. was accompanied by a well-written biography of that ill-treated venerable old man.

*Scientific* articles or notices often fill up the gaps occasioned by erasures of the licensers; and that in such a manner as to prove interesting and instructive even to foreigners. These notices are sometimes derived from government; except the statements of cures and chirurgical operations. The set for the year 1792 contains important statistical accounts of Cavanilles; that for 1796 extracts from *Malespina's Travels*; and the newest, much interesting matter relative to the sciences of navigation, the progress of astronomy and physics in Paris, and botanical and mineralogical intelligence and essays. In the papers for the 15th and 22d of April 1800, the *Memorias del Typo Saib*, and the new *Historia General del Peru* are reviewed. In almost every number we likewise find notices of new musical works, and *Contra-danzas*, or *Minuets a fandango*, as likewise advertisements relative to the common affairs of life.

This news-paper, notwithstanding its political sterility, satisfies almost all Spain, and is read with the greatest avidity in all the cities of the kingdom, especially in time of war. Several thousand copies of it are printed, and the pro-

fits arising from the sale of it serve to support the *Imprenta Real*. In Madrid it is with the most pompous-sounding expressions offered for sale, or to be lent to read. *Gazeta! Gazeta nova! la tengo—fresh from the press as drinking water from the fountain!* exclaim the news-hawkers.

The second news-paper of Spain is the *Gazeta de Barcelona*, similar to the other in size and contents, but printing and paper are worse. The industrious Catalonians became tired of sending their money to Madrid both for the Court-Calendar and the Gazette; and therefore encouraged the printing of similar publications in their own province. The *Barcelona Gazette*, however, with the exception of some French news received by sea or by the way of Perpignan, frequently copies word for word from that of Madrid. It is printed *Con licencia y privilegio, en la oficina de Juan Francisco Piferra Impresor de S. R. M.* and appears twice a-week. Of the articles of foreign intelligence, the most copious are those from London, Genoa, and Paris, on account of the commercial intercourse with these cities: and accounts of news from the capital are sometimes more circumstantial even than in the *Gazeta de Madrid*. Provincial occurrences, and advertisements of books, &c. fill one third of the whole. The circulation of the *Barcelona Gazette* does not extend beyond Catalonia, except to the islands of Majorca, Minorca, and Yvica, where the lowness of the price and the nearness of the place where it is published cause it to be preferred to the *Madrid Gazette*.

An attempt was once made to establish a political news-paper in Valencia; and it would have succeeded, had not the Government interfered to suppress it. In that city, as likewise in Madrid, Barcelona, and other large towns and sea-ports, *Diarios* (Intelligencers or Advertisers) are published, in which, besides the usual articles of intelligence, miscellaneous essays, &c. on subjects of general utility are inserted.

Two much-esteemed Commercial Papers are likewise published in Spain: at Madrid, since 1792, the *Correo Mercantil de Espanna y de sus Indias* (two sheets a-week, costs three piasters two reals); and the *Correo de Cadiz*, one sheet daily. These papers sometimes admit such political news as have a reference to commerce, and contain many useful treatises, statements, and contributions towards the history of the commerce of Spain and her colonies. Since the month of November, 1796, there ap-

pears at Madrid a weekly agricultural paper, entitled, *Seminario de Agricultura*.

To Spanish America, the Havannah, Buenos Ayres, and thence to the Philippine Islands, many copies of *Gazeta de Madrid* are sent by the monthly packet-boats.

The Spanish news-papers are very rarely read out of the dominions of Spain. To the king's ambassadors and residents in foreign countries, the Office for Foreign Affairs lends the *Gazeta de Madrid* free of expence: but to make the postage less, they cut out the political articles which do not relate to Spain.

But the more frequently are foreign news-papers now read in Spain. The French Journals have been wholly prohibited by the Holy Inquisition since the 14th of December 1789: the editor of the *Moniteur* hesitated not to insert in his paper of the 2d of January 1790 this decree of condemnation against himself. Though this prohibition remained in force notwithstanding the peace and treaty of alliance afterwards concluded; yet the Parisian news-papers are carried in abundance across the Pyrenees, especially into Bilboa. And if the price were less (e. g. that of the *Moniteur* amounts at Madrid to 250 pezos fortes); the number imported would be still more considerable. Many copies of the *Gazette de Leide*, and the *Florence Gazette*, are likewise brought into the Spanish sea-ports; the latter chiefly for those who are unacquainted with the French language.

As for the Spanish dominions out of Europe, political news-papers are published at Mexico and Santa-Fé. The *Gazeta de Mexico* appears twice a-week, one sheet in 4to, almost like that of Madrid, but printed on better paper. It contains all the new royal edicts (*Cordules*), and of political and commercial intelligence whatever relates to the country. The *Gazeta de Santa Fé* is pretty similar as to its contents to that of Mexico. Both furnish much important intelligence towards enlarging our statistical knowledge of Spanish America. The viceroys, however, have not favoured or promoted this branch of literature. When in 1795 a Spanish *Abbâté* endeavoured at Lima to establish a third *Gazeta* for Spanish America; such obstacles were thrown in his way, that after a trial of one year the undertaking was given up.

For the Monthly Magazine.

INTELLIGENCE respecting M. VON KOTZEBUE.

THE fate of one of the most favourite writers of Germany excited general

interest and concern. When his last drama, *The Chevalier Bayard*, was represented at the Berlin Theatre, with great, and in this instance certainly not undeserved, applause, this general sympathy manifested itself by several unequivocal proofs. At Pymont every one brought his picture, and eagerly enquired after the fate of the man, whom they had often been wont to see at that place. Almost all the public papers spoke of him, and, when no authentic intelligence could be obtained, communicated the flying reports of the day; for of distorted half-true half-false accounts respecting him there were plenty in circulation; and part of them likewise found their way into foreign papers. In the mean-time the more cool observers prudently reserved their judgment, and, firmly relying on the generally acknowledged innocence of the man, confidently waited for a more favourable decision, in consequence of an application in his behalf to the Emperor Paul. Nor were they deceived in their expectations. As soon as that monarch received convincing proofs of his innocence, he ordered him to be recalled as expeditiously as possible from the banks of the Tobol and the Irtysh, with the express command, that every assistance should be given on his journey, and that a sum of money should be paid him to defray the expences. On the 7th of July O. S. this message of life penetrated into those distant regions of Northern Asia. Joy gave strength and wings to the returning exile. He performed with alacrity in 19 days a journey of above 2700 miles on roads almost impassable; and on the 4th of August found in Petersburg his wife and his children, whom the emperor had invited thither to receive him on his arrival. The poet, who so often in drawing scenes of the happy meeting of long-parted friends and lovers, received the pencil from the hand of Nature herself, and employed it with irresistible effect to produce the most tender emotion in the spectators, here enjoyed the pleasure of an unexpected interview with those he loved, and exhibited in reality a scene which surpasses all the powers of description. He is now restored for ever, to his family, his friends, and, it is to be hoped, likewise to the Dramatic Muse, who, notwithstanding all the cabals and opposition against him, ever reckoned him among her chief favourites.

In order to give M. von Kotzebue a proof of his satisfaction and of his thorough conviction of his innocence, his Majesty the Emperor of Russia was graciously pleased to bestow on him, soon after his return



return from Siberia, a fine estate in Livonia, named Worrokül, for life, and free from all taxes and other dues. This estate brings in about 3000 rubles annually, and the new grantee may enter into the possession of it at the beginning of next year. Kotzebue was already making preparations for his departure to Livonia, when another mark of the Emperor's favour fixed him probably for ever in the capital of the Russian empire. The Emperor unexpectedly appointed him a councillor, and director of the German theatre, with a salary of 1200 rubles, a free dwelling, wood, candles, and equipage, which altogether is equal to about 4000 rubles. Till the year 1799 the numerous German public in Petersburg had two theatres, at which amateurs performed. These were suppressed at the beginning of the present year, and permission given to open a German national theatre, the establishment of which the Emperor himself and the Grand-duchess encouraged by their approbation and support. At that time a certain Miré received permission to collect a company of German actors, and the necessary passports had already been granted. But the whole affair was soon again at a stand, till the Emperor, of his own accord, committed the execution of the design to the Lord Chamberlain, and raised the German stage to the rank of a Court theatre. Now the whole is under the direction of Kotzebue, who has not here, as in Vienna, cabals and mortifications to dread, but has full power to regulate every thing in such a manner as he thinks best; being subordinate to one except the Lord Chamberlain.

Gottingen, Oct. 1800.

M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF all the doctrines advanced by our new philosophers, or *philosophists*, as some affect to call them, I know of none that has been more severely attacked by grave censure and by ridicule, than the opinions they have given us of perfection, or perfectibility, by which latter phrase they mean, if I understand their meaning, that although mankind are not perfect at present, they may be so by a little pains, and that it is their own fault if they neglect the opportunities of arriving at perfection. Now this doctrine appears to be so inviting, so encouraging, and so flattering, that I am surprised it has not met with opponents, and that many grave and learned men, both clergy and laity, will voluntarily put up with the frailties of human nature, although it be given under

the hands of eminent philosophers, they may get rid of them if they have a mind. Surely no man can be insensible that he is a daily sufferer by his imperfections, that, not to speak of the many scrapes which his passions bring him into, nearly half his time is consumed in sleep, a most vulgar species of inactivity, that his health is often impaired by the means he uses to promote it, viz. meat and drink, which are incompatible with a state of perfection, and that at last he cannot support his frame above sixty or seventy years, when by the shortness of his life he must be compelled to shew to what perfection he has brought it.

Doctrines, therefore, calculated to raise man above these obstructions, one would naturally suppose, must be highly acceptable; but the reverse is the fact: and I am the more surprized at the abuse thrown upon the perfectionists, and think it the more unjust, because I am convinced the opponents of a state of perfection are hypocrites; yes, Sir, hypocrites; they are not in earnest; they pretend to oppose what in fact they wish to promote, and this I reckon a very striking perversion of the faculties, and calculated to bring among us such a confusion of ideas and opinions that it will be difficult to say what the world believes or does not believe.

Eager as these enemies of perfection seem to be, is there a man among them who does not profess that he is in daily search of perfection in one article or other? Let us appeal to "experience and the evidence of facts." Let us consult not only the language of private conversation, but those diurnal vehicles in which the public express their wants and wishes, what a panting and a breathing towards perfection we find in them! One for example advertises for a *perfect cook*, a phenomenon, I will venture to assert, as extraordinary as any thing promised in our new philosophy, the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and of Common Councilmen themselves being witnesses. Another expresses his wishes for a young man that has a *perfect knowledge of horses*. What are we to think of this? What all the farriers in the kingdom, and, with respect be it spoken, the Veterinary College at their head, and the learned Mr. Taplin bringing up the rear: what such a combination of talents and experience hath not been able to produce, is modestly expected from a young man, and such a young man as may be had for merely advertising! Look again at a third, and you will perceive that he inquires after

after a person who has a *perfect* knowledge of farming, as if all our farmers were new philosophers, and the result of the labours of all the agricultural societies in the world, was to be picked up by a reference to "X. Y. at a hair-dresser's in the Strand," or by personal application to a Register Office, and *paying a shilling*!

But still you may say, all this proves nothing; it only intimates that there are some people who advertise for perfect characters, but it does not prove that they have *found* them. These advertisers may themselves be *new philosophers*, who wish to persuade the public in this way that "such things are."—Here are only *wishes*, but where are the *gratifications*? Here are splendid and fine-sounding hopes held out to a cajoled public, but where is the reality? where the enjoyment?

Objections like these, Mr. Editor, would I grant, be fatal to my argument, if I were not provided with the means of overthrowing them. In fact, they affect only half my argument, which was to prove that there are many persons who, although professed enemies to perfection, are for ever expecting, looking for, and advertising for it. But the latter part is to prove that they actually do, or may obtain their wishes, because the perfect characters themselves step forwards, and announce the completion of perfectibility with firmness, and as much modesty as can be supposed to exist in a state of perfection. In a paper now before me, a lady assures us that she is *perfect mistress* of English, French, Italian, music, and needlework. Now, Sir, I humbly presume that this is a state of perfection which has hitherto baffled the endeavours of all our learned academies, both at home and abroad, aided and assisted by vast troops of lexicons, dictionaries, grammars, &c. &c. &c. Yet all this has been accomplished, as you will find, by addressing a note to "Mrs. A. B. at the green grocer's, corner of the street," who informs you that for all this perfection "salary is no object."

Permit me to remark here, by the way, that it is a great mistake in *us* philosophers to suppose, that we can keep all our improvements and discoveries to ourselves, or that we can publish them in such high-toned language that the vulgar shall not be able to comprehend them, and consequently, that perfection, wherever it is attained, is to be obtained only by the great and the noble. I know not what can possess us with a notion so contrary to fact and experience. Can you find in the metropolis a tavern-keeper who does not

assure the public that he is capable of giving *perfect* satisfaction to all his customers? Can you enter into the shop of a tradesman whose goods are not *perfect*, and who does not treat you with the most *perfect* politeness? The truth is, Sir, that so far are people in general from being enemies to perfection (whatever they may profess) I do maintain that their fastidiousness in this respect has spread among us a quantity of perfection which pervades all ranks of life. Your *wits* strive at perfection as much as any body, although perhaps it would be hard times for those of the *drama*, if the public had not in their study of perfectibility, acquired the art of being perfectly good-humoured. Observe, likewise, how this, I must say, unreasonable lust after perfection, bears upon public men and measures. You expect a *minister of state* to be perfectly acquainted with war and finance. You send out *generals*, and you expect them to be perfect. You pop into a church, and you come out with disgust, because the clergyman has some small remains of human frailty, which does not suit your nice taste; and you murmur even under the Gothic roof of Westminster Hall, because you do not find that all lawyers are perfect; nay the very law itself is exposed to this rage for perfection.

As to domestic affairs, I have already touched upon the general wish for perfect servants. Small as their wages are, and servile their condition, you expect that every thing shall be perfect they attempt, from the making of a pudding, to the scouring of a stair-case. Here, indeed, the public have been gratified. If we may believe the newspapers and the register-offices, servants in general have attained all the perfection which new or old philosophers could wish, particularly perfect sobriety, perfect cleanliness, and what is above all, and is the grand climax of perfectibility, *perfect honesty*.

Thus far, I flatter myself, I have proved how unjustly our new philosophers have been blamed for introducing *innovations* in doctrine, since what they profess to teach, has long entered into our practice, and is a prime object with every man, whether belonging to the old or new school, who wishes to live comfortably, and have things in perfection. But this is not all. If I mistake not, we have extended the boundaries of perfection. I do not wish to confuse the subject by metaphysical distinctions, yet from what I am about to advance, I submit to you, whether we have not attained two kinds of perfection?



fection? Do we not frequently hear of such a character as a *perfect blockhead*? And are there not men who can talk (I will not say when or where) for an hour together, the most *perfect nonsense*? Nay and publish the said perfect nonsense, too, in the teeth of, and in defiance of Messieurs, the Monthly Critics and Reviewers? But this is not all: I have heard, since the commencement of the present war, that some men, high in authority (I do not say in what country) have more than once committed a *perfect blunder*, to the great detriment of the nation.—I do remember some lines illustrative of this kind of perfection, that were written many years ago, and if the *rhime* may be pardoned, are no bad illustration of our modern opinions of perfection. They were written in a tavern.

"The poor have some things perfect, some the rich:

And here's our landlady, a perfect —."

How egregiously was Pope mistaken when he asserted that

"Whoever thinks a *perfect* work to see

Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be!"

Strange, that a man who knew the world as he did, should hazard such a contradiction in terms. What would he have said had he lived in our days, and beheld the various instances of perfection with which we are surrounded—beheld some who had attained a *perfect* knowledge of the *cheese line*—others *perfect* in the *manual exercise*—some restored to *perfect* health by a single pill—and others *perfectly blind* from their infancy—some *perfect* in the *Latin and Greek*, and others in the management of a *dairy*—some who have attained a *perfect friendship*—and others who have made considerable progress in a *perfect hatred*. But I check my pen, lest you should suppose I was not so perfectly correct in my ideas of what space ought to be allowed for the lucubrations of

Yours, &c.

OXONIENSIS.

P. S. I was very much shocked on going into the Clarendon Printing-house the other day, and hearing something about several *bundles* of the *imperfections* of the Bible.—I always thought that one of the most perfect of books, although of the *old school*.

## ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ANECDOTES of GERMAN AUTHORS and AUTHORESSES residing at WEIMAR in SAXONY, containing in the present NUMBER a particular ACCOUNT of WIELAND.

WEIMAR is justly reputed to be at present the favourite abode of the German Muses: the names of the most distinguished literary characters of that city, are as follows: Wieland, Von Göthe, Herder, Richter, Böttiger, Bertuch, Falk, Von Kotzebue, Von Einfiel, Von Linkert, Von Knebel, Jagemann, Maier (the painter), Maier (the historian), Hunnius, Von Seckendorf, Vulpius;—of the fair sex, Madame von Wohlzogen, Mademoiselle von Imhof, Madame von Kalb.

WIELAND, councillor to the Duke of Weimar.—This venerable laurel-crowned patriarch of the German Muses passes now his last halcyon days, remote from the bustle and troublesome constraints of the great world, at his peaceful country-seat, Ossmannstädt, in the vicinity of Weimar. There he divides his tranquil, but still diligently employed, hours betwixt the Bucolic and the Parnassian Muse; on the altar of which latter we have hitherto

seen the offerings of the aged bard still burn with the bright flame of youth.

Wieland married his favourite daughter Charlotte, who had accompanied the Danish poet Baggesen and his lady in a tour to Switzerland, to a bookseller in Zurich, a son of the celebrated poet Salomon Gessner. Wieland had resided during the most delightful period of his youth at Zurich, where he formed a friendship with the German Theocritus; and it gave him infinite pleasure, to embrace as his son-in-law the son of his friend. In the year 1797 he made, with his family, a journey to Zurich, to visit his children there: and inhabited for some months a pleasant country-house in a romantic situation on the border of the lake of Zurich; where he was visited by the most esteemed literati of Switzerland, a Hefs, Füssly, Hottinger, Pestalozzi, Bronner, &c. With Lavater, however, he had no intercourse. Here he was seized with an irresistible longing for a country-life; and therefore, when late in the autumn of the same year he returned to Weimar, he sold his commodious house in the city, and purchased the small estate where he now resides. The lands belonging to this estate are not extensive;

tensive; but the dwelling-house is very spacious and convenient; having been built on a large scale by Count Bünau, the celebrated author of a History of Germany. Wieland retained his estate in his own hands, and has it cultivated under the direction of his sons: but has at first to contend with great economical difficulties. He is not rich; for he has always been very beneficent and liberal, and in the early part of his literary career was badly paid by the booksellers who published his works. For some of his best early poems, for his *Amadis* and his *Musarion*, he scarcely received a few hundred dollars. Wieland has assisted many distressed young poets and authors, in whom he thought he discovered promising talents, much more liberally than could have been expected from a man of his fortune; and frequently paid more than their value for their contributions to the *German Mercury*, a periodical work which he publishes since the year 1773; that he might thus generously relieve their distresses without hurting their feelings. Thus he received with open arms the ex-monk Reinhold, who had made his escape from Vienna; and at last gave him one of his daughters in marriage. This is the same Mr. Reinhold who is at present professor of philosophy at Kiel in Holstein. At a later period another monk fled to him from a Cistercian monastery in Suabia; and him too he supported for some years whilst studying philosophy at the university of Jena.

To only a few favourites of nature it is given to arrive to so advanced an age, with the powers of their mind so fresh and unimpaired. Around him plays yet the sunshine of a youthful gaiety and humour, which are communicated as by enchantment to all who approach him. Under the snow of old age his genius seems to enjoy an eternal spring. Simplicity, mildness, and philanthropy are distinguishing traits in his character; and, as in an angelic picture of Raphael, there beams forth in his countenance the tranquil transfiguration of a perfected spirit and of a sainted heart. What chiefly causes him vexation, is that mankind, in his opinion, are continually growing worse and more depraved. It is a remarkable circumstance, that this kind of scepticism is mostly observable in men of the noblest minds. And there is a point of view in which it may be explained. The measure by which a man judges the world without, is his own heart; and the nobler his own heart is, the greater are his demands from the world: and it may often

happen, that the world seems to have gone backward and still to go backward in the path of morality; whilst in fact it is only he that has gone forward and still goes forward. Mankind at large cannot keep pace with the individual striving after perfection, and steadily pursuing his course without interruption. From the same turbid source of scepticism probably flow the rapid changes of opinion which his enemies object to this great man with respect to politics; as in a lucid moment his heart again becomes reconciled with mankind, but immediately after, perhaps on reading the next newspaper, again gives itself up to unbelief and despair. A mind like his fluctuates in a continual attraction and repulsion, love for and indignation against the human race, which in no age or country shews a firm and stable character. Yes, who could believe it, so firmly has this opinion laid hold of the mind of Wieland, that he is willing to sacrifice to it even his own merit as an author. If he be asked, why, notwithstanding his unbelief of the progressive amelioration of man, he still employs his pen towards bettering him, and seems to wish to promote that improvement the existence of which he denied; he replies: "I do not know how that happens; I cannot help writing; it comes upon me like bleeding at the nose, and I let it run."

Notwithstanding the extreme weakness of his frame, this singular man still enjoys the most perfect health: and the Goddesses of Destiny seem willing to add, under the benign influence of a country-air, many a serenely cheerful year to the life of their favourite. His labours are to him the best medicine and refreshment. On the other hand, a few idle hours are sufficient to bring a fit of sickness upon him. Nothing in nature is so hateful and dangerous to him as the wind.

Wieland has a numerous family: three sons and six daughters. Two of the sons apply to rural economy and superintend the cultivation of their father's estate; the third is pursuing his studies. Of the daughters, three are married, and two are widows, which latter reside with their children in their father's house at Ossmanstädt. An affecting picture it is, to conceive to oneself the fond and happy father in the midst of his family in his peaceful retreat at Ossmanstädt, free, and in the possession of a long-wished-for estate: but still more affecting it is, to see this *sacra familia* itself under the palms of Ossmanstädt, where Love, Concord, and Content hold them entwined with their unfading flowery wreaths.



wreaths. To his friends, who here visit him in his rural retreat, Wieland appears a true Jupiter Xenius; only he requires on their part a taste for and participation in his tranquil felicity. Nor is there any necessity for the guest's making empty compliments. It is a charming place. Wieland's estate is situated in a tranquil pleasant valley. The garden, the poet's favourite haunt, and, in its present form, mostly the work of the embellishing hand of its possessor, is a most delightful spot. A long row of lime-trees leads to a very romantic grove, below which the neighbouring Ilm with soft murmuring hastens along. Here, during the sultry hours of the year, one generally finds the happy poet, surrounded by the harmonious choirs of the birds, sitting under the shadow of an umbrageous tree, with a book in his hand. Horace cannot have felt himself happier in his beloved much-sung Sabinum, than Wieland is in his beloved unsung Ossmanstädt.—Wieland takes great pleasure in husbandry: he consults for instruction every good book on the science of rural economy; and, as in himself, so all around him we see the useful and the beautiful joined in amicable union.

The poet, however, thus happily saved from the storms of the world, is not so wholly absorpt in the enjoyment of this rural felicity, as to have bidden adieu for ever to his maternal Weimar, whom he first incircled with the laurel wreath, and to whose name he first communicated poetic harmony. He from time to time visits her operas and her theatres; and, while listening to the strains of a Mozart or to the sublime productions of a Schiller, willingly forgets for a few hours his beloved Tibur. At the time when Schiller's *Wallenstein* was first acted on the Weimar stage, he remained eight days in that city.—Martini's *Una cosa rara*, likewise, whose dulcet tones are above all pleasing to his ear, sometimes entice him back again within the walls he has left. The vicinity of Tinfurt, the usual summer-residence of his old faithful friend, the duchess Amalia, mother of the reigning duke of Weimar, often induces Wieland to exchange his beloved shades for that sacred vale of friendship, there in confidential conversation, or at the exhilarating banquet to recall to recollection the cheerful hours of former times. The most lively picture of the manner of living at our patriarch-poet's house is to be found in a book published a few months ago, and entitled, *Schattenriffe meiner Erinnerungen von Offenbach, Weimar und Leipzig*, Leipzig, Gräff, 1800; MONTHLY MAG. No. 66.

of which a translation would undoubtedly be received with approbation by the English public. These sketches were written by the sexagenary venerable German authoress, *Sophia La Roche*, Wieland's oldest friend and beloved, who in the summer of 1799 paid him a visit at Ossmanstädt; and in that publication eloquently describes the scenes of her happy meeting and sojournment with the friend of her youth.

Wieland was born at Biberach, a small imperial free city in the circle of Suabia, where his father was chief Calvinist pastor. In his youth he was seized with religious enthusiasm; an almost unavoidable consequence of the manner of his education and of the extreme liveliness of his imagination. His filial affection for his bigoted mother, who followed him to Weimar, kept him probably longer in this crisis, than otherwise would have happened—Some pious edifying burles of this holy enthusiasm in the church-style have been preserved by him as memorials of his then temper of mind, and may now be read in the Supplements to his Works. At that time the pious poet Bodmer with joy enlisted the young enthusiast under his biblico-poetic banner, and invited him into Switzerland. But soon his powerful genius irresistibly seized him, and raised him by rapid and splendid flights above the misty horizon of his master. Bodmer now with bitter affliction pronounced Wieland a fallen angel. Our poet began his Poem on the Nature of Things in his seventeenth year. His native city, Biberach, honoured him by appointing him a director of the chancery: but he soon became tired of this unpoetic office. It was the old Hamburg poet Brokus, who gave the first impulse of poetic inspiration to Wieland, and, as I am told, likewise to Klopstock. In the library of Ossmanstädt an honourable place is assigned to this Adam of German poetry, and Wieland still points him out to his visitors with grateful respect. Two persons, who are most intimately connected with the history of Wieland's youth, had the greatest influence in completely developing and perfectionating the powers of his mind. Julia Bondely, a beautiful lady of Bern, of one of the first families of that city, became the object of his love during his residence of five years in Switzerland: and, herself nurtured with the sweetest foscules of French and Italian poets and bels-esprits, her honeyed mouth breathed into the soul of the fiery youth a strong inclination towards these heroes of literature, and first expelled religious enthusiasm from his breast. What Julia

Bondely had begun, was completed by the Count von Stadion, who, at the time when Wieland was appointed recorder of his native city, lived with princely splendor at Warthausen, a castle only a mile and a half distant from Biberach. Count Stadion had been prime-minister to the elector of Mentz, was an admirer of Voltaire and the Encyclopædists, a man of various knowledge, polished manners, and possessing an exquisitely cultivated understanding. He conceived so great an affection for Wieland, that he could hardly live without him. Wieland had an apartment assigned to him in the castle, and was almost daily at the Count's, who had an extensive library, and every necessary apparatus of literature, and a rich fund of knowledge in his own mind. Here he conceived and collected the ideas for his *Agathon*, his *New Amadis*, his *Golden Mirror*, and most of the other poetic productions, by which he first excited the admiration of all Germany.

That our poet raised himself to his present envied eminence merely by his own study and application, and by the strength of his genius, I need not inform those who have perused his earlier writings, where he so often and so feelingly complained of the severe constraint which his poetic Muse endured from unfavourable circumstances; and in him we have an additional proof, that a great man is not the creature of circumstances, but is formed by his own exertions and the culture and proper application of his own inherent powers. No one becomes a great man, without willing to become a great man.

Except the above mentioned versatility in politics, which might perhaps be interpreted rather to his honour as a genuine cosmopolite, Wieland possesses an unchangeable firmness of opinion. This he proved against the violent impetus of the Kantian proselytism, which left no man of literary distinction untempted, and, like an irresistible hurricane, swept men and systems along with it.—Wieland's character is irreproachable, and his heart generous:—When Fichte was dismissed from his professorship at Jena, the noble-minded Wieland expressed his regard for him and his concern for his hard fate by the following exclamation: "On such occasions it vexes me that I am not a prince, that I might be able to offer a suitable pension to so deserving a man." This wish does the more honour to his heart, as he belonged to the party which opposed Fichte, whose philosophy was odious to him, as being a texture of useless and noxious subtilities. With such a heart, nothing excites his in-

dignation so much, as to hear himself called the German Voltaire.

To the above particulars, I must yet add, that he is at present employed on a new work, "*Aristippus*," one half of which (in two octavo volumes, Leipzig, Göschen) is already finished, and in the composition of which all the juvenile spirit of the poets seem again to have animated him. The philosophy of *Aristippus*, so often misunderstood, always approved itself as the most proper to the inward conviction of Wieland; and already several years ago, he explained himself with great animation on this subject in his excellent *Annotations on Horace*, whose *Satires* and *Epistles* he translated in a masterly manner, and published in four volumes. It is easy, therefore, to represent to oneself, what a rich fund of experience and the philosophy of life he has accumulated in this latest production of his philosophic Muse. It has some similarity to *Barthelemy's Voyage de jeune Anacharsis*; as it too transports us as by enchantment into Greece, and is founded entirely on true accounts transmitted to us in the Greek writers. But a creative poetical spirit, which is wanting in the work of the Frenchman, pervades the whole. After *Aristippus*, the celebrated and here vindicated *Lais* acts a principal part in this epistolary correspondence, for the whole consists of letters supposed to have passed between *Aristippus* and his contemporaries.—Wieland intended to write the history of his own mind. May it not happen to him in execution of this excellent design, as to *Lichtenberg*, out of whose hand *Death* snatched the pen, and closed the history of his life just as he was going to begin the history of his mind. But we have every reason to hope that Wieland will be more fortunate; he enjoys at the age of seventy as good a state of health as formerly, and his genius still blooms with the vigour of youth. Few things has he willed, which he has not sooner or later put in execution: and herein, in my opinion, is shewn the true greatness of mind possessed by this eminent man, who always accurately knew both his own powers and the extent of his undertakings, and with persevering diligence completed the designs he had once conceived.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTAL MEMOIRS of  
ISAAC MADOX, some time BISHOP of  
WORCESTER.

ISAAC MADOX, being bound apprentice to a pastry-cook, was by mere accident observed by a gentleman to be a



had of bright parts, and that he had a great thirst for learning. The gentleman, being desirous of encouraging him in the pursuit thereof, bought out his time, and placed him in a seminary of education, and afterwards sent him to the University of Glasgow. His progress there was amazingly rapid, and on his return from thence he was put on the Presbyterian fund; but that being a slender pittance, and his aunt, who now chiefly supported him (his old patron being dead), thinking such support rather a hardship on her, Madox conformed to the Church, as the most probable means of preferment. He was, however, for some time disappointed in his expectations, and began to despair of success, till one day he told his aunt a lucky thought had come into his head, which was, for her to make application to a Mr. Raper, an acquaintance of her's, and well known to Sir Robert Walpole, to speak to Sir Robert to provide for him. She accordingly spoke to Mr. Raper, who mentioned it to Sir Robert: but Sir Robert, though willing to oblige Mr. Raper, and relieve indigent merit, told him that he had so many court-retainers to feed, that he could do nothing for him. This Mr. Raper communicated to Mr. Madox's aunt; and she shortly after, with a melancholy countenance, told her nephew, who, so far from receiving the intelligence dispiritedly, as the aunt expected, told her, "That if Sir Robert had been spoken to that was enough." He the very next day attended Sir Robert's levee, and continued so to do regularly for above three months, without being taken the least notice of by Sir Robert. His perseverance at last produced a fortunate event: for one day Dr. Waddington, Bishop of Chichester, being there, asked Sir Robert who that young clergyman, whom he had often seen there (pointing to Mr. Madox), was? Sir Robert declared he did not know; but beckoning to Mr. Madox, he enquired of him his name, and the occasion of his attending there? and on his informing Sir Robert, he was much enraged, and told him, he thought he had a great fund of assurance to attend there after Mr. Raper had been apprized of his inability to serve him. Mr. Madox was much confused, which the Bishop of Chichester taking notice of, and having compassion for him, gave him an invitation to his house, and made him his chaplain. Mr. Madox's affairs now took a favourable turn; he continued here some time without further preferment; but one afternoon the Bishop of London came to the Bishop

of Chichester, to acquaint him, that the Clerk of the Closet to Queen Caroline was dead, and how much at a loss he was to recommend a proper person, who might be auspicious to their (the Whigs) party, to fill up the vacancy. The Bishop of Chichester strongly recommended Madox, saying, "He has got the knack to please my wife, and I doubt not he will be no less successful with the Queen." The Bishop of London, after some little conversation, found Mr. Madox a proper person, spoke to the Queen in his favour, and he was appointed Clerk of the Closet to Queen Caroline. Here his blandishments succeeded with the Queen, and he soon found himself a favourite, and ambition now took full possession of him. His first step was to set on foot an enquiry into the state of health and age of the several deans, and having found that ease and luxury had made the greatest depredations on the constitution of the then Dean of Bath and Wells, and that he (among them all) was most likely soon to sleep with his fathers, he placed a person near the Dean's to watch the event of his death, with directions to bring the earliest intelligence of it. Death soon took possession of the Dean, and the messenger with the speed of Mercury flew to Mr. Madox. At the time Madox received the intelligence, the Queen was walking alone in the privy garden, indulging herself in contemplation, which she usually did at a certain time every day, and in which retirement it was almost treason to disturb her. However, Madox knocked at the door of the garden. The Queen opened it. Madox made many apologies for his intrusion, told her the pressing circumstances of the case, and desired the Queen to speak to the King in his behalf. "I don't know, Madox, whether I shall or no," said the Queen angrily, and shut the door against him. The regard she had for Madox got the better of her resentment, and she immediately went to the King and procured the royal fiat. She had scarce got it before the Bishop of London (on whose recommendation Madox had been made Clerk of the Closet) came in and acquainting his Majesty of the late Dean of Bath and Wells's death, interceded on behalf of a friend of his. The Queen told him the Deanry was already disposed of. He enquired to whom? and on being informed, he expressed his wonder how Madox could get such early intelligence, adding, "That Madox is a surprising man." He had not been long Dean of Wells ere the See of St. Asaph



fell vacant; he again applied to his old friend the Queen for this: he obtained it. He desired permission to hold the Deanry *in commendam*, giving for a reason his strong inclination to Whiggism, and how serviceable the Deanry would enable him to be to that cause. The King, who suspected, and perhaps truly, that avarice was his greatest inducement, told the Queen, that he could not permit her favourite to be Dean and Bishop too: that if his true reason for desiring to keep the Deanry was really to enable him to be of

service to the cause of Whiggism, he might stick to his Deanry. Madox, finding he could not obtain both, condescended to accept the Bishoprick singly. Dr. Hough, Bishop of Worcester, soon after dying, Madox's good fortune and interest still prevailed, and he was translated to that See; and if death had not prevented it, in all probability he would, from a pastry-cook's apprentice, have been Primate of all England.

Inner Temple,  
Nov. 13, 1800.

C. K.

### Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

#### DEATH of GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE of BUCKINGHAM.

THE death of George Villiers, the witty Duke of Buckingham, has been described by Pope; but I do not recollect so minute an account of it, as that given by a contemporary, in prose. This Lord, famous for his wit and his vices, once possessed an income of 50,000*l.* a-year, and died in an obscure inn in Yorkshire.

In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half hung,

The floors of plaster, and the walls of dung,  
On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with straw,  
With tape-tied curtains, never meant to draw,  
The George and Garter dangling from that bed,

Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,  
Great Villiers lies—alas! how chang'd from him,

That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim.

This admired description ought to have been accompanied by the following anecdote. When George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was dying at an inn, the Duke of Queensbury, going down to Scotland, heard of it, when he was within a few miles of the place, and went to make him a visit. Seeing him in this condition, he asked him, if he would not have a clergyman?—I look upon them, said the Duke, to be a parcel of very silly fellows, who don't trouble themselves about what they teach. So Queensbury asked him, if he would have his chaplain, for he was a dissenter. No, said Villiers, those fellows always make me sick with their whine and cant. The Duke of Queensbury, taking it for granted that he must be of some religion or another, supposed that it must be the Catholic, and told him there was a Popish Lord in the neighbourhood, and

asked him if he should not send for his priest. No, replied Villiers, those rascals eat God, but if you know of any set of fellows who eat the Devil, send for one of them quickly.—He desired to be left alone, and died in about half an hour. Thus ended his motley life, preserving the same character to the last.

DR. RADCLIFFE,

The founder of the magnificent library at Oxford, was a person of a very singular character. He told Dr. Mead, "I love you, and now I will tell you a sure secret to make your fortune; use all mankind ill." It was certainly his own practice. He owned he was avaricious even to spunging. He would, whenever he any way could, at a tavern-reckoning, borrow a sixpence or a shilling among the rest of the company, under pretence of hating to change a guinea, because it slips away so fast. He could never be brought to pay bills without long running; nor then, if there appeared any chance of wearying them out. A paviour, after many fruitless attempts, caught him just getting out of his chariot at his own door in Bloomsbury-square, and set upon him.—"Why you rascal," said the Doctor, "do you pretend to be paid for such a piece of work; why, you have spoiled my pavement, and then covered it over with earth to hide your bad work." "Doctor," said the paviour, "mine is not the only bad work that the earth hides." "You dog, you," said the Doctor, "are you a wit? You must be poor, come in"—and paid him.

These anecdotes are told by Dr. Mead himself—the worthiest of men, who never adopted the principle of "using mankind ill," but who, by using them well, was infamously ill-used by many.

w01.

WOLLASTON,

The author of *The Religion of Nature delineated*, asked a bigot, how many religions and sects he thought there might be in the world? "Why," says he, "I can make no judgment, I never considered that question." "Do you think," said Wollaston, "there may be an hundred?" "O yes, at least!"—"Why then," said the philosopher, "it is ninety nine to one you are in the wrong."

DICK ESTCOURT

Was the Munden and Fawcett of his day, and excelled in mimicry. Secretary Craggs brought him once to Sir Godfrey Kneller, where he mimicked several persons whom he knew, as Lords Godolphin, Somers, Halifax, &c. Sir Godfrey was highly delighted, and took the joke and laughed heartily; then Craggs giving Estcourt the wink, he mimicked Sir Godfrey himself, who cried, "Nay, now you are out, man; by G—that is not me!"—Certainly the finest compliment he could pay the mimic.

DR. HARVEY.

This celebrated physician, waking one morning, called his servant, and asked him, what it was o'clock, and how long it would be before it was light? When his servant told him it was broad day, he only ordered him to fetch a little vial on such a shelf, and drank it off, and, lying down again, went to rest, from which he was never to rise. He found, what he had long apprehended, that he had lost his sight, and had determined to have done with living whenever that happened.

Dr. Pellet died more truly calm and unconcerned. He was a worthy man, beloved by worthy men. Expecting every moment would be his last, he sat himself in his easy chair to read Terence, till the moment came, and died with the book in his hand.

CHARLES II.

Charles II. like some other Kings, had a nick-name, of which posterity loses all traces of the meaning or occasion. Charles was called *Roxley*, and a cotemporary said, that the true occasion was this; there was an *old goat* that used to run about the privy-garden, that they had given that name to, a rank lecherous devil, that every body knew and vied to stroke, because he was good-humoured and familiar; and they applied this name to the other. The person who affirmed this was grandson to a

Secretary of State, and he knew all the concerned, the King, the garden, and the goat.

FACTS in SEDUCTION.

A girl instituted a prosecution against a young man for seduction; but on stating her case, her lawyer did not think she had facts enough to support it. She left him very melancholy, but returning next day with an air of triumph, she said, "Another *fact*, Sir! he has seduced me again this morning."

From the PORT-FOLIO of a JOURNEYMAN-PRINTER.

..... Typographic errors; .... No, Sir! By far the greater part of the errors which disgrace the productions of the modern preſs are in reality not typographic but *authorial* oversights. You know, Sir—or, if you do not know it, let me assure you, upon the word and honour of a journeyman-printer—that it is an inviolate rule with us compositors never to take the unjustifiable liberty of deviating one iota from an author's manuscript without his express permission. But, unfortunately, too many of our writers are accustomed to send their manuscripts to the preſs in so slovenly a state, so illegibly written, so carelessly punctuated, so scored with corrections, so larded with interlineations, so disfigured with blots, so cramped with abbreviations, so ænigmatised with insertions and repetitions and alterations and explanations separately scrawled on detached scraps of paper like the Sibyl's oracles on the leaves of trees, that the journeymen-printers (few of whom are *professed conjurors*) frequently need all the sagacity of an Œdipus, together with the keen eyes of a Lynceus, to decipher a writer's meaning. Hence numerous errors are unavoidably made in the first instance, which are afterwards overlooked by the author in examining the proof-sheets: for how rare to find an author who is capable of reading a proof-sheet with any tolerable degree of accuracy! and least of all is he qualified to read a proof of his own work. In the first place he is not habituated to the minutious drudgery of scrutinising letter by letter, point by point: and then, on the other hand, while he *fancies* himself reading the proof of his composition, he rather *reads in memory* what it *ought to be*, than on the paper what it *actually is*. Thus the mistakes escape his notice, and going to preſs with his sanction, become in reality *authorial* errors.—*Probatum est.*

ORI-



## ORIGINAL POETRY.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE following free translation of a fragment from the *Cresphontes*, a lost tragedy of Euripides, if worthy of insertion in your poetical repository, is at your service, from  
*Dorchester Gaol,* G. WAKEFIELD.  
Nov. 8, 1800.

## ADDRESS TO PEACE.

WHITE-ROBED nymph, of placid eye!  
Fairest goddess of the sky!  
Where thy genial footsteps bend,  
PLENTY there and WEALTH attend.

When will thy bright form appear?  
Lingering still from year to year!  
Come, Oh! come; thy radiance dart  
To gild the gloom that chills my heart:  
Lest crippling TIME and wasting WOE  
Bid strength and sense and reason go,  
Ere thy blissful glories rise  
To soothe our souls and cheer our eyes;  
Ere thy sweet complacent smile  
Lull the storm that shakes our isle;  
E'er the dance of festive strains  
Chace fell FAMINE from our plains!

Oh! haste, to this once favour'd shore  
The blessings of thy reign restore.  
From crowded haunts and private life  
Drive tumults, feuds, suspicion, strife,  
With all foul DISCORD's hellish brood;  
And treasons bathed in HUMAN BLOOD!

## THE DAWN.

WHENCE flows the strain that hails the  
dawn of morn?  
The redbreast warbles in the flowering thorn.  
Hark! now the thrush joins him, both un-  
seen,  
Where firs and poplars shade the dewy green.  
Their serenade how soothing to repose,  
To lull the ear, while yet the eye-lids close!  
More loud the thrush's notes the morning  
greet,  
But still the redbreast's are as blithe and  
sweet.  
They warble gaily in the twilight ray,  
While Venus smiles, delighted with the lay:  
Bright star of morn! whose lovely blushing  
face  
Allures the sun, and soothes his glowing race.  
When joyous birds salute the dawning skies,  
Like them be gay, my love! like them be  
wife!

W. EVANS.

*To a FRIEND during his EXCURSION into  
CORNWALL.*

THE cloud of eve the dew of heaven  
distills:  
How gay the view o'er Cornwall's wavy hills!  
The setting sun attracts the dazzl'd eye,  
—A diamond in the mantle of the sky.

From Devon's blooming heath; I thither bend  
My sight, where roves o'er Cornwall's downs  
my friend.

Ye heavens! be calm: O sun! those  
scenes display  
Where Druids old, round Arthur, tuned their  
lay;  
And guide the youth o'er rocks, where Al-  
bion braves  
The roaring surges of the western waves:  
Thence light him safe to Tavy's sylvan dale,  
Of Michael's wond'rous mount to tell the  
tale.

No gloom, as now, will then obscure the air,  
But every Muse will smile serenely fair.  
*Tawistock, Sept. 24, 1800.* W. EVANS.

## The PREBENDARY and the CURATE.

*Facit Indignatio Versum.*

QUOTH Prebendary, t'other day,  
"I dine at five, and beg you'd stay."  
And while he spoke, the clock struck one;  
The curate bow'd, but must be gone,  
To serve St. Mary's and All-Souls,  
And afterwards the pigs and fowls.  
Besides, that he's at home expected,  
The brindl'd cow mayn't be neglected.  
Moreover he must sell a pig:  
His wife wants stays, and he a wig:  
And further adds—by chance that he  
Of pork-tub has brought out the key:  
Some customer may want a pound;  
It locks up too the homestall ground:  
The cow cannot be turn'd to grass,  
Nor mare and foal to water pass.  
Our Prebendary, with surprise,  
Opened wide both mouth and eyes;  
And swore by ancient tribe of Gad,  
The curate must be drunk or mad.  
"An English clergyman sell pork!"  
'Twas worse than Infidel or Turk.  
A parish-priest to water horses,  
Who should be penning of discourses.  
A labourer in gospel vineyard  
To publicly set up a swine-herd;  
A reverend divine and elder  
Become a butcher and sow-gelder:  
A man who has an income clear  
Of five and forty pounds a year;  
And cannot therefore have to plead,  
For giving scandal, want, or need!  
The curate now put in a word,  
And humbly begg'd he might be heard.  
"Most reverend Sir, 'tis very true,  
You justly pay me all my due:  
And I can plainly make't appear,  
We lay it out with utmost care.  
For house-rent ten, and taxes five,  
Although we now in darkness live.  
And next a yearly lying-in  
Takes off best part of t'other ten.

Ten pounds I gave to put out John,  
 Remaining ten we live upon ;  
 And though we're hard enough put to it,  
 With little helps contrive to do it.  
 Our sorrel mare is yearly foaling,  
 Which pays for Bet and Fanny's schooling.  
 The sow too farrows now and then,  
 Which buys a coat for Bill and Ben.  
 My wife, with butter, eggs, and milk,  
 Buys frocks and gowns—they're not of silk.  
 Perhaps 'twill make your reverence laugh—  
 I bought this cattock with a calf.  
 'Tis thus by various means we shift,  
 And would you kindly give a lift,  
 'Twould set us vastly more at ease—  
 Would you give up the surplice fees,  
 My income then would very near  
 Amount to fifty pounds a year."  
 The Prebendary rose in haste—  
 God bless my soul, the time is past !  
 At half past one, I was to meet  
 My friend, the dean, in Cannon-street.

CLERICUS.

## THE PURSUIT OF QUIET.

In a SERIES of ELEGIES, by J. DELL, of  
 DOVER, in KENT, now first published.

(Continued from page 339.)

## ELEGY IV.

FAR from the world tho' lonely here I  
 stray,

Yet cares obtrusive still molest my mind ;  
 Impede, distract my visionary way,  
 And cast my halcyon prospects far behind !

And have I woo'd thee, mild-ey'd Peace, in  
 vain ?

Thou last dear object of my soul below !  
 Thou, whose sweet smiles alone might soothe  
 my pain,

And recompense me for an age of woe !

Why did'st thou frown me from thy soft em-  
 brace ?

Why chide unkindly from thy heav'nly  
 charms ?

Why from my asking eyes avert thy face,  
 And fly disdainful from my opening arms ?

Tho' on life's spring the Fates malignant  
 frown'd,

And plung'd their keenest arrows in my  
 breast,

Still, seeking thee, I nurs'd each bleeding  
 wound,

And lull'd with song my anguish'd mind to  
 rest.

" Still, still (I cried) will happier times  
 arise,

When I, forgetful of this wretched day,  
 Shall meet with Peace beneath serener skies,

And smile the summer of my life away.  
 Sweet was the hope ! and soon I form'd a

pray'r

To win thy favour in the lonely vale :  
 Thou saw'st me to the lonely vale repair,

And tell, with tears and sighs, my hapless  
 tale,

I told the story of my earlier years,  
 When every morn that waked with light  
 the skies,  
 Saw on my cheek the everflowing tear,  
 Heard from my breast the never-ending  
 sighs !

Then, kneeling humbly on a bank of flow'rs,  
 With hands uplifted I invok'd thy aid :  
 Soft was the breeze, and verdant were the  
 bow'rs,

When thus, transported with my hopes, I  
 said :

" O peace ! for thee I all the world resign !  
 For thee from all the haunts of men I fly !  
 I ask but this on earth, O maid divine !  
 With thee to wander, and with thee to  
 die !

" I only fear lest Mem'ry's plaintive train,  
 Awakening echo with their tale of woes,  
 Should fright thee, timid virgin ! from the  
 plain,  
 And snatch me from thy bosom of repose."

Then rising, bade my native vale farewell ;  
 To love and friendship breath'd a last adieu ;  
 With rapid hand unstrung my doric shell,  
 And distant far the tuneless trifle threw.

" Be gone (I cri'd) thou sense-deceiving  
 pow'r,  
 Thou Muse ! who fed my soul with vain  
 desire !

Who lur'd me far from Quiet's humble bow'r,  
 Charm'd by thy voice and thy melodious  
 lyre.

" Oft, mov'd to madness by thy voice and  
 shell,

Trembling, exhausted, at thy feet I lay ;  
 Or, seiz'd my lute, and, hast'ning from my  
 cell,

Thro' the lone woodlands bent my casual  
 way.

" Till, faint with wand'ring, and with tear<sup>s</sup>  
 oppress'd,

Save me from this distracting Muse, I said ;  
 Enough of passion rends this tortur'd breast,  
 Nor needs the impulse of this frantic maid !"

I ceas'd—then flew to meet thy soft embrace,  
 To rest thro' life in thy celestial arms,  
 O thou of smiling eyes, and roseate face,  
 Whose voice the spirit of affliction charms.

Ah me ! thy frown forbade the fond embrace !  
 I saw thee, cruel, veil thy heav'nly charms !  
 From my imploring eyes avert thy face,  
 And fly, disdainful, from my longing arms !

LINES addressed to the AUTHOR of the PUR-  
 SUIT of QUIET, on his retiring from the ac-  
 tive SCENES of LIFE.

WHY from the world so soon retir'd ?  
 To solitude why have you fled ?  
 Your heart with love and friendship fir'd,  
 And dreams poetic in your head.

Why



Why fly the banquet, fly the kiss,  
Which friendship and which love might  
give?

Why turn aside from every bliss,  
And die ere we begin to live?

O let us rather drain the bowl,  
Whilst nature, mirth, and verse inspire!  
Not give to *apathy* the soul,  
And quench too soon its generous fire!

Why not taste pleasures whilst we may?  
Why scorn the blessings life bestows,  
Because its space is but a day,  
And soon perhaps that day may close?

As well might I, in deep despair,  
My Julia's yielding beauties fly,  
As well refuse her joys to share,  
Because the lovely girl must die!

RUSTICUS.

LINES sent to a GENTLEMAN at YORK, who  
had lost a favourite DAUGHTER.—By the  
same.

WHY weep o'er youth's untimely fall?  
My friend! ah give thy sorrows o'er!  
Of all life's ills *death* conquers all,  
Nor do we part to meet no more.

Ye sweet affections! cease to mourn!  
O fly the mansions of the dead,  
Nor longer thus, o'er Martha's urn,  
Recline thy fond paternal head.

Within the dark and dreary tomb,  
Her mortal relics only lie:  
Her soul, *celestial*, flies the gloom,  
To bliss and immortality!

Oct. 31, 1800.

RUSTICUS.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

### NATIONAL INSTITUTE of FRANCE.

C. OLIVIER read to the Institute some observations upon the quadruped, the Jerboa, the object of which was to correct an error which both the ancients and moderns have entertained concerning the walk of this animal, and to explain the irregular structure of its sexual organs. All the ancient medals in which it is depicted, represent the animal as standing upright on its hind legs, and even the modern naturalists regard the Jerboa as almost a biped. C. Olivier shews that the structure of the foot and tarsal bones does not allow it to remain long in an upright position. The same author likewise describes a small species of jerboa, which he found in Egypt, nearly of the size of the mouse, which perfectly corresponds with the *mus longipes* of Linnæus.

C. DECANDOLE communicated a memoir concerning the *bilocular legumes*, or those in which the fruit is divided into two chambers by a longitudinal partition. Of this species Linnæus makes three genera, one of which, the *astragalus*, vulgarly called *gum dragon* in England, is well known as furnishing the gum adragant, or tragacanth. The gum of this name met with in commerce, C. Olivier asserts, does not come from the isle of Crete, as Tournefort supposes, nor from Mount Lebanon, but is brought from Persia, where the shrub that yields it is to be met with, and is deposited at Aleppo. This species is, therefore, as yet not described. Many genera

of legumes have a pericarpium which is vesicular and filled with air. C. Decandole remarks, that if the air be analysed as soon as the plant is gathered, it is very similar to atmospherical air, but if the pericarpium be put under water the air loses its purity and all its oxygen.

The existence of ornitholiths in strata of submarine formation is yet disputed by many naturalists. The celebrated naturalist Fortis has even recently published a memoir to prove that none were hitherto known which were sufficiently ascertained.—In various works, however, mention was made of those found at Montmartre: but still they left room for doubts.

C. CUVIER has lately presented to the Institute a fossil which appears to him to possess all the characteristics of an ornitholith. It is a leg composed of a portion of a femur, a tibia, a tarsus, in a single piece, three claws, of which one has three articulations the next four, and the last five, together with a vestige of a spur. It is only in the class of birds that these numbers are found. This leg is incrustated in that gypsum of which great beds occupy an immense space around Paris. It was found at Ville-Juif, in the third mass, that is to say, above forty-nine feet lower than the strata containing the bones of quadrupeds already described by the same author.

C. VIDRON, a music-master at Paris, had announced his discovery of a method of causing music to be heard by persons born deaf and dumb. C. C. HAY, LACEPÈDE,

LACEPEDE, and CUVIER, who had been appointed a committee by the Institute to examine into that discovery, made their report on the 8th of Messidor, year 8. C. Vidron's contrivance is a steel rod, of which he places one end on the belly of the musical instrument, and the other between the teeth of the deaf person. To this he adds a branch terminated by a brass knob which rests on the pit of the stomach, and sometimes another which rests on the skull.

The committee have found that several authors have announced that they had caused deaf persons to hear by thus placing their teeth in communication with the instrument by means of a stick, a glass, or some other body. Among others, they quoted Fabricius of Aquapendente, Schellhammer, Boerhaave, Winkla, and Jorissen.

They also found, that, other circumstances being equal, steel was better adapted to the purpose than wood, which latter had been almost generally used before C. Vidron's attempt, but that the two additional branches are not of any use to the hearing, properly so called. They particularly endeavoured to determine how far this contrivance may prove useful, as well with respect to the different species of deafness, as to the different kinds of sounds which one might wish to convey. They created in their own organs an artificial deafness by stopping their ears, and withdrawing to a considerable distance. In both cases they heard perfectly well by means of the steel rod; and the sounds appeared to them to issue from within that rod, not from their real place.

But the really deaf persons whom they examined furnished very different results: some of them manifestly heard; but the greater number declared that they only experienced a trembling vibration more or less general. The committee conclude that this contrivance may be useful in those deafnesses which solely arise from some obstructions of the external meatus, but that it is useless in those caused by a paralysis of the auditory nerve, or any essential derangement of the internal parts—which species of deafness are unfortunately the most common, especially in persons born deaf. They nevertheless think it advisable to try it on all young persons afflicted with deafness, were it not only for the sake of discovering one in a hundred to whom it might prove a source of comfort and enjoyment.

As to articulate sounds, or speech, they said that it is almost impossible to expect to

transmit them accurately by this instrument, at least in its present state.

#### CLASS of LITERATURE and the FINE ARTS.

*Sitting of the 3d Fructidor, year 8.*

General DUGUA, lately returned from the Egyptian expedition, having brought home two copies of a remarkable inscription found on a piece of black and extremely fine-grained granite, presented them to the Institute in the general meeting of the fifth.

The inscription is three-fold: one portion presents a succession of hieroglyphics in several very regular lines. Another portion, which has not yet been sufficiently examined, presents a greater number of lines, in characters which yet leave some uncertainty, and which require a very attentive examination. The remaining portion consists of sixty-three lines in Greek. One of the members, having undertaken to read and explain this part, thinks it a monument of the gratitude of some priests of Alexandria, or some neighbouring place, toward Ptolemy Epiphanes. The chief consul, to gratify the curiosity of the literati in every country, gave immediate orders to have the inscription engraved; after which, it will be submitted to the examination of the learned through all Europe.

#### PHILOTECHNIC SOCIETY.

THE Philotechnic Society had a public sitting on the 20th Fructidor.

After the opening of the session by the president, the assembly was apprised by C. Hecquet the perpetual secretary, that the meeting was principally intended for the eulogy of General Delfaix. To this the society added only their report of the works addressed to them since the 20th of Floréal, some fables in verse by C. Guichard, and a memoir by C. Mangourit respecting Mont St. Bernard, where is to be erected the monument which the gratitude of France consecrates to the memory whom she regrets.

C. HECQUET, in his report, spoke of the "Views respecting the Organisation of the Public Institution," by C. Champagne; of the "Philomathic Society's Bulletin of the Sciences;" of a note by C. Cuvier respecting the "Ibis of the Egyptians;" of the "Report made by C. Silvestre concerning the labours of that Society;" and of three eulogies or notices of John Charles Borda, of Marc Eliezer Bloch, and of Philip Nicolas Pia, that terminate the fourth volume of the facts and discoveries for



which the mathematic sciences are indebted to the philomathic society, since its establishment in 1788; of the advertisement of the premiums proposed by the agricultural society of the department of the Seine; of the "Acts of the ministry of C. François" (of Neufchateau); of the first two volumes of the "Bibliothèque Française" by C. Pougens; of the "History of the sage Danischmend," a philosophic romance, translated from the German of Wieland; of the last volumes of the "new collection of Romances;" and of C. Mafson, author of the poem entitled "The Helvetians," a corresponding member of the philotechnic society.

C. CUVIER made a report concerning the second volume of Lacépède's "Natural History of Fishes."

C. MANGOURIT, in his Memoir concerning the hospitable monastery of Mount Saint Bernard, has collected the most interesting and best authenticated facts. He goes back to the ancient appellation of that mountain, known by the name of Mont-Joux or Mons Jovis (Jove's Mount) until the middle of the tenth century, the period fixed as the æra of the foundation of the hospitable monastery by St. Bernard. The author of the memoir holds up to admiration the supernatural efforts to which the inmates of that monastery are prompted by the impulse of humanity, which, in them, has triumphed over the natural propensity of all religious orders to a relaxation and neglect of their original rule. He enters into the most minute details respecting the administration of the monastery, and the painful toils of the monks who fearlessly expose their lives in the performance of those duties to which they have voluntarily submitted, and which they fulfil with equal ardour and perseverance. He strews his memoir with philosophic reflexions, among which may be reckoned the parallel he has drawn between the use which those monks make of the dogs trained by them to go out in search of travellers bewildered in the snow or carried away by its driftings, and the use made of the same species of animal by the savage Spaniards against the peaceful Mexicans, whose wealth they coveted.

C. JOSEPH LAVALLEE, appointed to pronounce the eulogy of Desaix, spoke last. With the praises of that hero he blended that of other distinguished warriors: Bonaparte, Moreau, Kleber, particularly received a share of his homage. Several parts of his discourse were loudly applauded; among others, his comparison of ancient tactics with the present mode of

fighting, and his description of the passage of the Rhine.—The sitting was closed by a scene from the poems of Ossian, set to music by Kalkbrenner.

#### SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

C. HAUY read to the society a note on the Crystallisation of Iron Ores.

The approaching publication of his treatise on Mineralogy having induced him to revise with careful attention his work on Crystallisation, he discovered that he had only in part rectified the inaccuracies into which people had fallen relative to the crystalline forms of iron ores.

In the extract of his treatise he had already pointed out that the crystals of volcanic iron were not segments of regular octahedrons as had been imagined, and that the difference between the angles of these and those of the segments was above twelve degrees. He has since found that their primitive form was a somewhat acute rhomboid, in which the superior angle was an angle of about eighty-seven degrees.

But he still thought, with all other naturalists, that the crystals of iron of the isle of Elva were derived from the cubic form; and he had reduced to this form that of the crystals of Framont, in dodecahedrons, composed of two straight pyramids incomplete.

He had, however, been constantly struck by a kind of singularity here presented by the cubic form, which performed the function of a rhomboid, that is to say, that it was necessary to suppose an axis which should pass through two solid opposite angles that were to be considered as the summits: and the laws of decrease which acted round these summits were different from those which applied to the lateral angles. He was still more surprised when, having recently tried to apply his theory to a variety of the Framont iron which he had not before examined, he discovered that it was necessary to suppose it the consequence of a decrease by twenty ranges on the inferior angles of the primitive cube, to furnish a result conformable to observation. This law, though not absolutely inadmissible, was nevertheless so great a deviation from the simplicity of the ordinary laws, that it inspired him with a suspicion respecting the cubic form itself; and, with the assistance of a goniometer, he for the first time measured, on the crystals of the isle of Elva, the mutual incidence of the primitive faces; whereas he had, till then, contented himself with measuring that of the faces produced by the

the decrements, either between themselves or on the primitive faces; as he had never conceived the idea that there could exist any uncertainty respecting a form which so sensibly presented the appearance of a cube, and the more so as the faces which modify it prevented the difference from being perceived. He discovered that this form was a genuine rhomboid, like that of the volcanic iron. From that moment, this law, which had appeared so singular on the supposition of a cube, gave place to a more simple law; and every thing was reduced to perfect regularity. With respect to the varieties of the iron from the isle of Elva, he did not find a necessity for any alteration in the ancient laws, because the secondary incidences which he had determined on the supposition of the cube, differed only by a half degree from those which resulted from the rhomboidal form.

The result of these researches is that all

iron ores which preserve the metallic aspect are reducible to two species very distinct from each other; the one including all the substances which crystallise into regular octahedrons, such as the iron of Corsica; the other comprising those whose primitive form is a somewhat acute rhomboid, as the iron of Elva, that of Framont, and that of volcanoes. The former will continue to bear the name of *oxydulated* iron; the latter, that of *oligistic* iron, that is to say, containing little iron in a metallic state. Here we see that a greater quantity of oxygen impresses a particular character on the primitive form, by making it pass from the regular octahedron or rhomboid; a circumstance that seems to indicate two very distinct points of equilibrium, which chymistry will no doubt determine whenever it undertakes the analysis of ores with that precision of which it is now capable in the present improved state of the science.

## CORRESPONDENCE CONTINUED.

[The two following papers, from much valued correspondents, on a subject of the highest importance, reached us too late to appear in their proper place.]

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

### THOUGHTS on the present HIGH PRICE of PROVISIONS.

MUCH difference of opinion has arisen with respect to the actual existence of scarcity, and the proportionate amount of the deficiency in the late crops of grain. There are other questions connected with the present general distress, of much greater moment. It is highly necessary to inquire whence it comes to pass, that, admitting that deficiency according to the highest statement of it, the effect produced is so very far beyond all reasonable proportion and former precedent? Whence it comes to pass, that, on account of any deficiency in the article of grain, the price of every other necessary of life is so enormously advanced as to place an adequate supply of them far beyond the reach of the lower orders of the community? Some radical change, and something radically wrong, must have taken place in our public, or in our domestic, economy;—in the state of the nation at large; in our agricultural system and management; or, in the conduct and practices of those, through whose hands the necessa-

ries of life pass before they reach the consumer. With respect to the state of the nation at large, whether we are of opinion that the war is just and necessary, or unjust and unnecessary, it has undoubtedly concurred, as all wars must more or less, to produce a state of things very unfavourable to the general weal. The vast increase of the public debt has unavoidably depreciated the value of specie. The wants of war have generated a redundancy of paper-credit, and the immense issues of this latter coinage have greatly facilitated the practices of those who speculate in the necessities of life. The grower of corn is no longer under the necessity of bringing a part of his produce to market at stated periods for the payment of his rent. The factor is also furnished upon credit with a sum sufficient to answer the purposes of monopoly. And the miller is likewise enabled to commence *corn-merchant*, as well as *corn-manufacturer*, and to avail himself of the opportunity this affords for feeding the markets with such a scanty supply, as greatly contributes to his own private emolument; which advantage is obtained at the public expence. The purchases made from time to time in our fairs and markets, by large contractors, produce likewise a most injurious effect. To all this are to be added the *wastes* of war, and the immense quantities of grain and other provisions damaged, spoiled, or destroyed.



Surely then a speedy period to that state of warfare, which lies at the root of our misery, is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

A great change has likewise taken place in our agricultural system and management. The consolidation of farms has thrown the produce of the country into much fewer hands—a circumstance naturally operating to produce monopoly, especially when aided and facilitated by paper credit. It has greatly increased the breed of horses, and diminished that of oxen. It has reduced the number of that hardy and useful race, our labourers in husbandry. It is notorious that much fewer hands are now employed in agricultural occupations. The village-cottages are deserted, or pulled down, and their occupiers have been driven into our cities and towns to seek for different employments, where they add largely to the mass of paupers, subsisted in a great measure at the public expence. The consolidation of farms has greatly curtailed the supply of poultry, pork, and other necessities, which in former seasons of scarcity contributed much to diminish the pressure of that dreadful calamity which is now experienced. It has also produced a great and most unfavourable change in the state of all our country markets. I can remember the times when every householder of the large and populous town in which I reside regularly and constantly purchased his grain in the open weekly markets, and when single bushels were always pitched therein, competent to the supply of the inhabitants. It was then sent to the mill for the simple process of grinding, and dressed by the house-keeper after its return. But since the consolidation of farms, there have not been, upon an average, fifty bushels of corn pitched in the weekly market, for the consumption of fifteen thousand inhabitants. The farmer sells his grain to the factor or miller by sample, and generally by private contract in their own houses, without even the sample appearing in the market at all. And when the factor or miller are by these sinister methods in possession of large stocks upon hand, it then becomes their interest, and they well know how, to raise the price of the article in order to enhance their own profits. The householders also are precluded by necessity from their former custom of dressing the meal for themselves, and are obliged to submit to the further exactions of the manufacturing miller. The commodity now likewise passes through a much greater number of hands before it reaches the consumer.

The factor, miller, huckster, jobber, &c. have each their individual profits, and the poor consumer suffers most of all, who is obliged to purchase his small supply at a further advance from the retailer of flour.

Such are the prime causes of that aggravated distress and misery, which now prevails among all the lower classes of the community. It will perhaps be said, that the view only presents a melancholy picture of evils irremediable. And true it is, the circumstances in which we are placed do bear an aspect alarming indeed to every considerate mind. The good ship *Britannia* lies labouring in a heavy sea, while the hollow murmurs of the whistling wind, and the roaring of the distant billows, indicate an approaching storm. But let us not abandon ourselves to unmanly despair. The gallant seaman, when in such a situation, stands collected, and, with steady undaunted firmness, puts the helm a-weather, and adopts every precaution to encounter and break the force of the gathering tempest.

It is not, however, a time to have recourse to palliatives only. The malady has reached the vitals, and calls for speedy and effectual relief. It will not be sufficient, though essentially necessary, to increase by importation the stock of grain: nothing short of an immediate reduction in the price of necessities can relieve the general distress, or avert those accumulated horrors invariably produced by a state of starvation. Those diseases that are the certain concomitants of famine, are advancing by rapid strides. Already, in one of our principal ports (*Bristol*), printed instructions have been given by an eminent and humane physician, to guard against the malignant disease that *rages*—Such is the term used. The people cannot wait the return of orders for foreign grain. The people cannot exist at the present enormous price of every necessary of life; nor is it reasonable that any particular class should, on such an emergency, extort from their perishing fellow-creatures a profit not exaggerated by that noble and benevolent peer, who rated it at two hundred per cent.

To prevent in future the return of a situation so terrible as the present, without exaggeration, really and truly is, I humbly conceive the following regulations may be of use.—To check monopoly and combination by severe restrictions. To regulate the employment and the profit of the millers. To limit the extent of farms. To encourage agriculture by a general inclo-

inclosure bill, and a commutation upon fair and equitable terms in lieu of tithes. To provide that all sales of grain shall be in the open market, and be duly registered. To oblige every farmer to send to the weekly market a certain proportion of grain to be sold in single bushels, the quantity, as well as the name of each farmer, to be publicly notified. To appoint a clerk of each market to enter into a proper book each farmer's name, the proportion of single bushels he is to furnish, and, in separate columns for every market day in the year, his compliance or non compliance with the fixed regulation, and to publish this list monthly. To impose a penalty for each default. To enact that every parish, in proportion to its population, shall provide or rent a piece of ground for the cultivation of that valuable root, the potatoe; and during the present distress, to grant moderate bounties for bringing potatoes to market. To encourage our fisheries, and enact strict regulations against the pernicious practice of erecting dams and weirs in the estuaries of our principal rivers, and increase the penalties on the use of unlawful nets. By these and such other similar regulations as are calculated to check abuses and produce abundance, we may hope that a time of such distress as the present will no more return. In the mean while, let it not be forgot, that on the speedy relief afforded, and the adopting such precautions against future calamity, depends the immediate safety and ultimate happiness, of our country.

J. WOOD.

Shrewsbury, Nov. 17, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LOOKING the other day into one of the earlier volumes of the Annual Register, I found some curious and important tables relative to the price of corn during the past century; I was particularly struck with the following view of the vast difference which occurs during a considerable number of years taken at no very remote distance from each other:

"Average price per bushel at Mark-lane and Bear-quay fifteen years, 1742 to 1756—Wheat 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.; barley 1s. 8d. to 2s.; oats 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 8d. Average price per bushel at Mark-lane and Bear-quay eight years, 1771 to 1778—Wheat 5s. 10½d.; barley 3s. 1d.; oats 2s. 0½d.; rye 3s. 11½d.; beans 3s.

Quarters exported in five years, from 1744 to 1748, part of the first period—

Wheat 1,497,762; oatmeal 37,520; rye 400,526; malt 1,431,883; barley 451,684; bounty paid 678,907l. for exportation."

To which I would add, by way of contrast, from the best information, that into the two northern ports of Newcastle and Hull only there have been imported during the last twelve months 247,000 quarters of wheat only.

From what can have arisen this amazing difference in so short a time? whether from increased population, from the introduction of a worse, or at least a changed, mode of agriculture; from a change in the general diet of the great body of the people (who yet, fifty years ago, ate less flesh-meat, and had, comparatively, no potatoes), from a different set of commercial or political regulations, or from repeated war, occasioning an enormous expenditure and heavy debt, and, during their subsistence, a dreadful waste through every department of the necessities of life, are questions highly deserving the serious attention of the student in political economy.

An excellent friend, in a communication lately received from him on this subject, lays down the following propositions on the subject of the present scarcity; but, for want of the necessary information, declines discussing the matter more at large. I give you them in their simple unsupported state: perhaps some of your correspondents, who have the means of information, may chuse to discuss them more at large.

The view he would take of the subject is this:

1. The scarcity is real; but the prices are higher than the degree of scarcity would have occasioned before the war; and higher than the farmers require for a fair profit.

2. The scarcity arises from two unproductive seasons in succession, and from the effect of the war in increasing consumption and diminishing produce.

3. Those who look for the causes of the scarcity at home only are mistaken. We required, even in peace, a supply from abroad, *communibus annis*, and we must therefore look to the state of the countries from which we received it.

4. The scarcity is very general throughout Europe; and had not America furnished a much larger quantity for the last seven years than she ever did before, we should have run some danger of famine.

The grounds of these assertions will probably occur to many, and some, perhaps, will be able to procure the requisite information. I am, &c. V. F.



## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.)

AS the paintings discovered in St. Stephen's Chapel, have excited much attention, and are likely to be the subject of much future inquiry, we have added a short extract concerning the original foundation, from a very scarce and curious book of antiquities, written by N. Bailey, author of the Dictionary.

"This chapel of old time was founded by King Stephen, and again since, of a far more curious workmanship by King Edward III. A. D. 1347, for thirty-eight persons; to wit, a dean, 12 secular canons, 13 vicars, 4 clerks, 5 chorists; to wit, a verger and keeper of the chapel. He also built lodgings for them, betwixt the clock-house and the *wooll staple*. He also built to the use of the chapel, (though out of the palace court) some distance west, in the little Sanctuary, a strong glochard, and placed therein three great bells, since usually rang at coronation triumphs, funerals of princes, and their obits. Of these bells, men fabled, that their ringing soured all the drink in the town.

"[By this chapel of St. Stephen was some sometime a smaller chapel, called *Our Lady of the Piew*; of this, John Pigot writeth, that in the year 1252, by the negligence of a scholar, appointed by his schoolmaster to put out the lights of the chapel, the image of our lady, richly decked with jewels, precious stones, pearls and rings, more than any jeweller could judge the price of, was burnt.

King Richard II. upon the coming of Wat Tyler and the Kentish men to London, went first to Westminster to the high altar there, and offered; and after that confessed himself to an anchorite, and then betook himself to this chapel of Our Lady of the Piew, and here said his devotions, and then went to Smithfield, to meet the arch rebel and his company."

*The Victory of Duncan; dedicated by Permission to the Right Hon. George John Spencer, Viscount Althorpe, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, K. G. L. L. D. &c. J. S. Copley, R. A. pinxit. J. Ward sculpt. Published by Copley, George-street, Hanover-square, August 1, 1800. Price 3l. 13s. 6d.*

The point of time in this print is, Admiral De Winter surrendering his sword to Lord Duncan. It is a very fine and well conceived design, and the figures are generally portraits; but it is a considerable drawback on the merit of the performance,

that the principal figure is the worst in the groupe. The admiral's attitude is ill-chosen, and the hair of the head very inferior to the three quarters portrait painted by the same artist. The portraits of Admiral De Winter and some of the officers are in a judicious and masterly style, and Ward, in his engraving, appears to have done great justice to his original.

We, in a former Retrospect, noticed a print published by Orme, on the same subject, which bears more than an accidental resemblance to this design.

*The Descent from the Cross; from the Altar Piece at Croxtall, near Durham.*

*The Annunciation; from the Altar Piece in the Chapel of the Annunciation, King-street, Portman-square.—A pair of Mezzotinto Prints. Maria Cofway pinxit. Valentine Green sculp. Published by Valentine Green, New-road, opposite Fitzroy-square. Price 1l. 1s. each.*

Much of the merit of altar-pieces depends on the colouring; which added to the solemnity of the scenery with which they are sometimes surrounded, impresses the mind with the subject, and prevents the execution being criticised with so much severity as would the original sketch in the painter's room. If this disadvantage attends the sketch, how much more strongly does it operate upon the print, which has not the decoration of colouring to conceal the defects in the drawing of a distorted figure, or light up the character of an unmarked countenance. We do not mean these remarks as applying to these two pictures, in which the fair artist has, as usual, displayed some portion of talent and taste; though, with respect to the first mentioned design, we could not help thinking that she has been singularly economical in the representation of a naked Christ. It is hardly possible to conceive an attitude in which we should see so little of the figure. The prints are well executed.

*British Admirals.—Britannia viewing the Conquests of the Seas. Dedicated to the King, by Percy Roberts. The portraits are from Hoppner, Cofway, Clarke, Browne, and Abbott. Drawn and Engraved by Percy Roberts, Holborn, and published by Holland, Oxford-street. Price 10s. 6d.*

We believe that Corbould some time since made a drawing on a subject similar to

to this for Mr. Riley; and that Mr. Roberts was originally intended to engrave it, but from some circumstance or other, there was a disagreement between the parties, and the drawing was put into the hands of another artist; and Mr. Roberts has designed and engraved this on his own account. Such is the story we have heard, but whether exactly correct or not we cannot vouch; certain it is, that this print has the same general object, *i. e.* a commemoration of our heroes of the ocean, and equally certain it is, that if the print which Riley intends to publish has any superior merit, this cannot much injure it, for it has very little merit either in design or execution.

*The Faggot-Binders.* T. Gainsborough pinxit.  
F. Bartolozzi sc. Published by Macklin,  
Fleet-street.

Whatever came from the hand of that favourite child of nature, the late Mr. Gainsborough, must be valuable: the slightest essays of his pencil had an easy simplicity, an elegance and taste, which gave them a manifest superiority to the most laborious efforts of many of that high-finish and laborious school, who seem to have addressed the botanist rather than the *virtuosi*, and whose delicate delineations were better calculated for the mount of a fan than for the cabinet of connoisseur. This plate was prepared and etched by a Morris, an engraver, who for several years worked for Mr. Hogarth, and the figures are by Bartolozzi, and of figures which he engraves from Gainsborough's designs it is hardly necessary to say, that they are easy and natural. It is in the line engraving, and a very pleasing print.

*Embassy of Hyder Beck to Calcutta, from the Vizier of Oude, by the way of Patna, in the year 1788, to meet Lord Cornwallis.* Published by Laurie and Whittle, Fleet-street. Price 2l. 2s.  
J. Zoffanij pinxit. R. Earlom fecit.

This picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy: many of our readers will recollect it from the principal figure in the principal groupe being a male elephant killing his driver who had offended him. There is an immense number and infinite variety of figures, and from the accurate fidelity with which Mr. Zoffanij invariably marks whatever he copies, we dare say it gives a true idea of the people. Considered in this point of view it is a very curious print; but considered as a design, it is broken into parts; the composition wants what painters call a *whole*. The engraving is in the mezzotinto style; and when we add that it is in Mr. Earlom's best manner, it is not easy to give it higher praise.

The two beautiful drawings of The Minstrell, and a little female figure, its companion, by Westall, which we noticed in a former Retrospect, are exquisitely engraved, and printing in colours, and will in a few days be published by Messrs. Boydell. They have the effect of the originals, and the originals are as elegant and well marked as any thing that ever came from the hand of the master.

The exhibition of the storming of *Seringapatam* is now announced to be exhibited to the public a longer time than was first intended. The alterations recently made in the seats and stage appropriated to the spectators give more various, and nearer points of view, for the observation of this very curious delineation of this very interesting scene; and the view may be fairly entitled, *The Triumph of Perspective*.

The full length portrait of Mr. Alderman Boydell which Sir William Beechey has painted for the Council Chamber at Guildhall, is a very strong likeness of this venerable and respectable magistrate. A number of allegorical figures, allusive to the alderman's long and extensive exertions for the advantage of *the arts he loves*, are to be added, and the picture is very properly to be placed in the Council-room, with those very fine productions which he formerly presented to the city of London.

Many of our readers must recollect a very fine portrait of Lord Eldon, painted by Lawrence, and exhibited at the Royal Academy. Mr. J. R. Smith, of King-street, Covent-garden, has nearly finished a mezzotinto print from it, and it is perhaps the finest portrait the artist ever engraved: he has transferred to his copper, with most correct drawing, all the character which so eminently marks the original.

The beautiful and celebrated statue of the Venus de Medicis, which was one of the finest ornaments of the Florentine Gallery, has lately been deposited in the Central Museum of the Arts at Paris.

The French Academy of Painting is said to be on the eve of being revived under the denomination of *The Free Society of Arts*. It is at first to be composed of twelve artists, among whom are mentioned Citizens Vincent, Rigaud, Gerard, painters; Citizens Pajou, Heudon, Espercieux, sculptors; and Citizens Le Grand, Challegrain, Percier, and Bienaimé, architects.

Mrs. Colway has just finished a set of pictures illustrative of the contrasted enjoyments and miseries of Summer and Winter.



## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

## BIOGRAPHY.

Public Characters for 1800, 1801, consisting of full and authentic Memoirs of distinguished Living Persons, the 3d vol. 8vo. price 9s. boards. Phillips.

Memoirs of the late Rev. Samuel Pearce, A. M. Minister of the Gospel, Birmingham; with Extracts from his most interesting Letters, compiled by Andrew Fuller, 8vo. 3s. 6d. sewed. Button and Son.

## DRAMA.

Wilmore Castle, a Comic Opera, as lately performed with considerable applause at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. Dedicated to all male-milliners; with an Address to the Public. By R. Houlton, M. B. 1s. 6d. Westley.

Virginia, an Opera, in three Acts, with a Preface, by Mrs. F. Plowden, as it ought to have been performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, the 30th of October, 1800, 2s. Barker.

## EDUCATION.

Juvenile Preceptor; a Course of moral and scientific Instructions for the Use of both Sexes. vol. 1. small 12mo. Newbery.

Exercises on the Globes, interspersed with historical, biographical, mythological, and miscellaneous Information, on a new Plan, designed for young Ladies; the second edition, 12mo. 5s. Mawman.

## GEOGRAPHY.

The Ladies' Atlas, being a Complete System of Geography. No. 1, (to be continued) containing four coloured maps, with Letter-press, large 4to. 2s. 6d. Boone.

## HISTORY.

Secret Memoirs of the Court of Peterburgh, particularly towards the End of the Reign of Catherine II. and the Commencement of that of Paul III. and containing various Anecdotes, together with Remarks on the Education of the Grand Dukes, the Manners of the Ladies, and the Religion of the People. Translated from the French, 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. boards. Longman and Rees.

## LAW.

A Summary of the Trial, The King against Waddington, for forestalling Hops: also the Proceedings of the Court when the Rule was granted, with Notes by the Defendant, 2s. Crosby and Letterman.

## MEDICAL.

A Treatise on Febrile Diseases, including Fevers, Inflammations, Hæmorrhages, and the Profluvia, by A. Phillips Wilson, M. D. vol. 2, 9s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

A Compendium of the Anatomy of the Human Body, illustrated by nearly 700 Figures, copied from the most celebrated Authors, and from nature, by Andrew Fyffe, 3 vols, 4to. 5l. 5s. Longman and Rees.

Dissertations on Inflammation.—I. On the

Laws of Animal Economy.—II. On the History, Causes, Consequences, and Cure of Simple Inflammation.—III. On the Phagedenic, and some other Species of Inflammation.—IV. On the Sporigoid Inflammation.—V. On Scrophulous Inflammation.—VI. On the Cancerous Inflammation. By John Burns, Surgeon, Glasgow, 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. boards. Longman and Rees.

An Essay on Phlegmatia Dolens, including an Account of the Symptoms, Causes, and Cure of Peritonitis Puerperalis, et Conjunctiva, &c. &c. by John Hull, M. D. 8vo. 6s. 6d. boards. Bickerstaff.

## MISCELLANIES.

A Discourse on the Death of General Washington, by James Maddison, D. D. Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Virginia, 1s. 6d. Hatchard.

The Letters of a Solitary Wanderer, containing Narratives of various Descriptions, by Charlotte Smith, 3 vols. 13s. 6d. Low.

A Sequel to Barrington's Voyage to New South Wales, containing interesting Narratives concerning the Convicts, and the Colony: an Account of the Natives, and Anecdotes of the most notorious Persons that have been transported to this Settlement. By Geo. Barrington, 2s. 6d. Symonds.

The Parliamentary Register of the last Session, 1800. 3 vols. half bound, 2l. Debret.

Thoughts and Details on Scarcity, originally presented to Mr. Pitt, in November, 1795, by the late Edmund Burke, 1s. 6d. Rivingtons.

A temperate Discussion of the Causes which have led to the present High Price of Bread, 1s. 6d. Wright.

Inquiry into the Causes and Remedies of the present Scarcity, 2s. Wright.

An Investigation of the Cause of the present High Price of Provisions, containing an Illustration of the Nature and Limits of a Fair Price in Times of Scarcity, and its Application to the particular Circumstances of this Country. By the Author of the Essay on the Principle of Population, 1s. Johnson.

The New Annual Register for the year 1799, 14s. boards. Robinsons.

An Historical Account of the Substances which have been used to describe Events and convey Ideas. Printed on the first Paper made from *Straw alone*. With an Appendix printed on Paper made from Wood alone (not the Bark), 1l. 1s. Richardson, Strand.

Erratics, by a Sailor, containing Rambles in Norfolk and elsewhere: in which are interspersed Observations on the late Attempts to revive the Cromwellian Observance of the Sabbath, &c. 3s. sewed. Ogilvie and Son.

Thoughts on the Frequency of Divorces in Modern Times, and on the Necessity of Legislative

gulative Exertion to prevent their increasing Prevalence, by Adam Sibbet, M. A. 2s. Cadell and Davies.

The Proceedings and Resolutions of the Freeholders of Middlesex, at a Public Meeting at Hackney, October 29, 1800. To which is added, the Prospect of Famine demonstrated in the Letters of his Grace the Duke of Portland; and an interesting Debate on the Parliamentary Conduct of the present Representatives of the County, 6d. Jordan.

A German Grammar, adapted to the Use of Englishmen, by George Henry Noehden, Phil. D. large 12mo. 6s. 6d. Mawman.

An Inquiry into the Necessity, Justice, and Policy of a Commutation of Tythes, by Morgan Cove, L. L. B. 3s. Rivingtons.

Letters written for comforting those bereaved of Children, by Dr. John Erskine, of Edinburgh, 1s. Ogil.

Moore's Almanack improved, for the Year 1801; containing, besides the customary Almanack, a Callendarium of useful Information, 1s. 6d. sewed. Wills.

The Clerical Almanack for the Year 1801; containing, besides the customary Almanack, Lessons for every Day in the Year, and many Articles of useful Information, 1s. 6d. Wills.

#### MATHEMATICS.

Mathematical and Philosophical Repository and Review, by F. Leybourn, No. 10, 2s. 6d. Glendinning.

#### NOVELS.

The Daughter of Adoption, a Tale of Modern Times, by John Beaufort, L. L. D. 4 vols. 12mo. 16s. boards. Phillips.

Memorials of the Tufton Family, Earls of Thanet, deduced from various Sources of authentic Information, 2 vols. 7s. boards. Robins.

Aluredus, Knight of Malta, 3 vols. 13s. 6d. boards. Dutton.

The Infernal Quixote, A Tale of the Day, by Charles Lucas, A. M. 4 vols. 12mo. 18s. sewed. Lane.

Ermina de Montrose, or the Cottage in the Vale, by Emily Clarke, "Grand Daughter" of the late Colonel Frederick, 3 vols. 12s. bds. Wallis.

Obi; or, The History of Three Fingered Jack; with Frontispiece, by Drummond and Bromley, 4s. boards. Earle and Hemet.

Julia, and the Illuminated Baron, founded on Facts, which have transpired in the course of the late Revolution of Moral Principles in France, 2 vols. 8s. Row.

Rival Mothers, or Calumny, translated from the French of Madam de Genlis, 4 vols. 12mo. 20s. sewed. Longman and Rees.

Victim of Friendship, by Miss Sophia King, 2 vols. 7s. sewed. Dutton.

#### POLITICAL.

Authentic Copies of the Papers relative to the Negotiations for Peace with France, as laid before Parliament, November 13th. Chapman, Wright, Jordan, &c.

Remarks on a late Publication styled, MONTHLY MAG. No. 66, 3 M

"The History of the Revolutions of Great Britain and France," by William Belsham, 4to. and 8vo. 3s. 6d. sewed. Robins.

#### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The True Causes of our present Distress for Provisions, with an effectual Plan for the future Prevention of so great a Calamity, and Hints on the absolute Necessity of an increased Population, by William Brooke, F. S. A. 2s. Symonds.

Facts and Observations, tending to shew the Practicability and the Advantage of producing in the British Isles *Clothing Wool* equal to that of Spain; with Hints towards the Management of fine wooled sheep, by Caleb Hillier Parry, M. D. 4s. Cadell and Davies.

An Enquiry into the Nature of Monopoly and Forestalling, by Edward Morris, esq. Barrister, 3d edit. 1s. Casell and Davis.

Representation of the Lords of the Council appointed to consider the present State of the Laws for regulating the Importation and Exportation of Corn, submitting Provisions to amend the said Laws, 2s. 6d. Stockdale.

Effectual Means of providing against the Distress apprehended from the Scarcity and High Prices of different Articles of Food, by George Edwards, esq. 1s. Johnson.

Thoughts on the present Prices of Provisions, their Causes and Remedies, addressed to all Ranks of People, by an Independent Gentleman, 2s. Reynolds.

Patriotic Competition against Self-interested Combination, recommending an Union between the Nobility, the landed, and independent Interest, and the Consumer, with a view of reducing Commodities to their real Price, 1s. 6d. Ridgway.

An Examination of certain Commercial Principles, in their Application to the Corn Trade, as laid down in Smith's Treatise on the Wealth of Nations, 1s. Stockdale.

The Rights of the Poor considered, with the Causes and Effects of Monopoly, and a Plan of Remedy, by Means of a popular Excise, by George Brewer, 2s. 6d. Debrett.

An Inquiry into the Laws, ancient and modern, respecting Forestalling, Regrating, and Ingrossing, together with adjudged Cases, Copies of Records, and Proceedings in Parliament relative to those Subjects, by William Illingworth, of the Inner Temple, 8vo. 7s. boards. Brooke and Ryder.

A Report of the State and Progress of the Institution for the Relief of the Poor of the City of London, and Parts adjacent, the Regulations of the Association, and other useful Informations, 1s. Phillips.

Remarks on the Deficiency of Grain, occasioned by the bad Harvest of 1799, on the Means of present Relief, and of future Plenty; with an Account of Corn exported and imported, and the Prices from 1697 to 1800, by John Lord Sheffield, 3s. 6d. Debrett.

Thoughts on Scarcity, and Remedies suggested, by the Rev. James Mathews, M. A. Curate of Ford, Salop, 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

Account



Account of the Shrewsbury House of Industry, with Hints to those who may have similar Institutions in View; THE FIFTH EDITION: to which is now added, General Observation on the present State of the Poor, and the defective System of the Poor's Law, by J. Wood, 8vo. 4s. sewed. Longman and Rees.

## POETRY.

Mary Queen of Scots, an Historical Ballad, with other Poems, by a Lady, 2s. 6d. Stockdale.

Lyrical Tales, by Mrs. Mary Robinson, 12mo. 5s. boards. Longman and Rees.

Original Poems, by Thomas Sannderfon, 12mo. 3s. 6d.. Clarke, Bond-street.

Bardomachia Poema Macaronico Latinum, 1s. Johnson.

The Battle of the Bards (a translation of the above), 2s. Johnson.

The Baron of Lauderbrooke, a Tale, by Mr. Holloway, 12mo. 2s. 6d. sewed. Hurst.

Convivialia et Saltatoria, or Thoughts on Feasting and Dancing; to which are added, an Epistle in Praise of Tobacco; and a Letter in Prose, from the late William Cowper, esq. relative to the Poem on Tobacco, 12mo. 1s. West and Hughes.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

A Topographical Description of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, and a Part of Yorkshire, with Maps, Views, &c. by John Housman, 1 vol. 8vo. Law.

## THEOLOGY.

The Diffusion of Divine Truth, a Sermon preached before the Religious Tract Society, by the Rev. D. Bogue, of Gosport, 6d. Williams.

A Sermon, by J. A. Busfield, A. M. published at the Request of the Corporation of Scarborough. Johnson.

Sermons, by Dr. Trinder, 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. boards. Dwyer.

A Funeral Sermon, to the Memory of the late Rev. William Stevens, D. D. preached at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, October 12, 1800, by the Rev. T. Bafeley, 1s. Cadell and Davies.

The Folly, Guilt, and Punishment of resisting lawful Government, a Sermon, on the 25th of October, being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, by Alex. Cleeve, A. B. Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Portland, 1s. Rivingtons.

Political Calumny refuted, addressed to the Inhabitants of Woodbridge, containing an Extract of a Sermon preached at Butley, on the Fast Day of 1793; another Sermon on the Naval Victories, and Solitary Musings on the Being of a God, &c. &c. by the Rev. John Black, 1s. Bush, Ipswich; Robinsons, London.

A Vindication of the Principles upon which several Unitarian Christians have formed themselves into Societies for the Purpose of avowing and recommending their Views of Religious Doctrine, by the Distribution of Books, by John Kentish. Johnson.

The Charge of the Bishop of Rochester to the Clergy of his Diocese, delivered at his Second General Visitation in the Year 1800, 1s. 6d. Robson.

A Sermon preached at Dartford, at the Visitation of the Bishop of Rochester, September 30, 1800, by George Robson, A. M. 1s. Robson.

The Christian's Elegant Repository, embellished with Engravings, 12mo. 5s. boards. Button and Son.

An early Acquaintance with the Scriptures recommended, in a Sermon in Behalf of the Walworth Charity and Sunday Schools, preached at Mr. Booth's Meeting-house, Precot-street, by the Rev. Samuel Pearce, A. M. published for the Benefit of the Society, 1s. Button and Son.

Captivity without Dominion, experimentally considered, in a Sermon preached, April 6, 1800. on Romans, chap. vii. v. 23, by William Brackett, 6d. Button and Son.

An Account of the present Revival of Religion in the Highlands of Scotland, by the Rev. A. Stewart, of Moulin, 6d. Ogle.

Supplement to Dr. Gillis's Historical Collections relative to the Success of the Gospel, by Dr. John Erskine, of Edinburgh, 1s. Ogle.

Tables of the Four Evangelists, by the late Rev. Adam Gibbs, of Edingburgh, 6d. Ogle.

Missionary Poems, dedicated to the Missionary Society, by Samuel Hawes, 1s. Ogle.

Relief of the Diseased, a Sermon preached in aid of the Funds of the Universal Medical Institution, in the Church of St. Paul, Shadwell, on Aug. 10, 1800, by John Robert Scott, D. D. 1s. 6d. J. Skirven.

Christianity and Atheism compared, in a Discourse delivered at Cheshunt, May 18, 1800, by E. Cogan. W. Phillips.

New French Books imported by J. Debasse, Gerrard-street.

Cours d'Arithmetique à l'Usage des Ecoles Centrales et du Commerce, par Thévenau, 5s.

Lois de la Nature Dévoitës par Huet, 10s. 6d.

Traité de la Gonorrhée par Teytaud, 7s.

Veuvres de Buffon, Augmentées par Jomini, les 30 prem. vol. 8vo. 1cl. 10s.

Ditto—pap. vel. fig. color. 31l. 10s.

Fabricius illustratio Iconographica insectorum, 4to. decas prima, 1l. 4s.

Expériences sur le Galvanisme, par Humboldt, 8s.

Mémoires de la Société Médicate d'Emulation de Paris, 7s.

Traité des Différences et des Séries par Lacroix, faisant suite à son Traité du Calcul différentiel et intégral, 4to. 1l. 1s.

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Campagne de Massena en Suisse, 1s. 6d.

Annales des Arts et Manufactures, un Cahier par mois, 1l. 16s. pour l'Année.

Parallèle des Edifices, anciens et Modernes, par Durand, 13 Liraçons, 5r. in fol. 9l. 2s. Rapport

Rapport de la Société Philomatique de Paris, 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Laharpe, Abrégé de l'Histoire Générale des Voyages, tomes 28 et 29, 14s.

Nouveaux Voyages dans l'Archipel, le Continent de la Grèce, &c. 3 vols. 18s.

Philosophie du Bonheur, par l'Auteur de la Philosophie de la Nature, 2 vols. 12s.

Dictionnaire des Homonymes, 4s.

Traité des Maladies Vénériennes, par Berlingtrieri, publié par Alyon, 5s.

Voyage en Suisse et en Italie, fait avec l'Armée de Réserve, 5s.

Correspondance de Louis Philippe Joseph d'Orléans, avec Louis XVI. la Reine, &c. 8vo. 6s.

Abrégé de l'Histoire de la Grèce, 2 vols. 12s.

Gay's Fables in English, a very neat Paris edition, 18mo. 1s. 6d.

Plantes Grassées, par A. J. Redouté, folio. color. la 6 livraison, 1l. 11s. 6d.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

\* \* \* *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE first volume of Dr. GEDDES's Critical Remarks, adapted to his corrected Version of the Hebrew Scriptures, will appear early in the present month.

Sir W. OUSELEY has succeeded in deciphering the greater number of those ancient Persian coins preserved in the museum of the late Dr. Hunter, and of which the characters had been hitherto unknown. They belong to the race of *Sassanides*, who governed Persia from the beginning of the third to that of the seventh century. On one side they exhibit a portrait of the king; on the reverse an altar, with the holy fire: the character of the legends is Pehlavi, or ancient Persian. Sir W. Ouseley will publish an account of these rare coins in the course of a few weeks, with accurate engravings.

Dr. HAGER's Keys to the Chinese Language, with his Dissertations on the Chinese, Egyptian, and Mexican Hieroglyphics, will make their appearance about Christmas, in a style of typographical splendour suited to the dignity and importance of the subjects.

Mr. D'ISRAELI has now in the press corrected and enlarged editions of several of his works, which have long been out of print. His "Dissertation on Anecdotes," and his "Literary Miscellanies," will receive much new matter, and are printing in a form wherein much literary information will be acquired at a moderate price. He is also preparing a cheaper edition of his "Romances."

Mr. WRANGHAM, of Trinity College, will speedily publish his poem on the Holy Land, which obtained him the Seaton prize for 1800.

Dr. HARRINGTON has in the press, and will speedily publish, some Experiments and Observations on VOLTA's Galvanic Pile, clearly elucidating all the phenomena.

An octavo edition of Dr. DARWIN's Zoonomia is in great forwardness.

The publication of the Topographical History of Cleveland, by the Rev. J. GRAVES, is in forwardness, and will consist of one volume quarto, embellished with a map and elegant engravings.

A very interesting work on Hindoo Mythology will soon be offered to the public, by the Rev. Mr. HINDLEY of Manchester, author of the *Persian Lyrics*, or imitations of Hafiz, lately published.

Mr. PHILLIPS has in forwardness a translation from the German of the late extraordinary Travels of M. DAMBERGER, from the Cape of Good Hope, through the centre of Africa to Morocco. This unexpected exposition of the geography of the interior of Africa will doubtless be read in Great Britain with the interest it deserves. The work will be embellished with coloured plates, and with a new Map of Africa.

In a former number of this Magazine, we noticed the institution of a Society for the Promotion of Eastern Literature:—we are now happy to announce, that a volume of essays and miscellaneous memoirs, communicated by different members of this institution, is ready for the press, and will be published early next year, under the superintendence of Sir W. OUSELEY. This work will be entitled "*Transactions of the Oriental Society*."

The lovers of British antiquities, and of Gothic architecture, will be gratified to learn, that Mr. LOWRY, the engraver, and Mr. ALEXANDER, well known as draughtsman to the late Chinese embassy, intend to publish a selection of picturesque and accurate views (about the size of Hearn and Byrne's Antiquities) of the crosses and conduits in various parts of this island. From the known abilities of these artists,



the public have reason to expect a work equal in execution to any thing of the kind hitherto published.

Professor BYGGE's interesting Journey to Paris, containing a correct and impartial view of the domestic state of France, has been delayed in the press by Dr. JONES, the translator, in consequence of some communications expected from the author. These have at length been received, and the persons who have been anxiously expecting the work, will be gratified by its appearance early in December.

Mr. STOCKDALE, whose previous undertakings in this line of publication have entitled him to expect a continuance of public patronage, has announced for publication by subscription two grand imperial topographical Maps of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, on forty-eight large sheets of grand eagle-paper. The expence of the map of Ireland to subscribers not to exceed three guineas, and that of Great Britain five guineas.

Mr. J. H. L. HUNT, a youth of sixteen, educated in Christ's Hospital, has circulated proposals for publishing by subscription, in a neat volume, price five shillings, *Juvenilia, or a Collection of Poems*, written between the age of twelve and sixteen, and possessed, according to report, of considerable merit.

We understand that a BRITISH BIBLIOGRAPHY, a work of the highest importance to the progress of knowledge, and which has hitherto been a great desideratum among English books, has been undertaken by a number of gentlemen of the first eminence in their several departments. The French and Germans have several *Bibliographies*, and a native of either of those countries would be astonished if he were told, that even to the present day, the English possess *no practical guide in a course of study, or in the selection and purchase of books*. The British Bibliography, when it appears, will point out the best and most classical works in every department of science and literature, with their current prices, sizes, and editions, with a brief analysis of the contents of each, and directions relative to the order in which they should be read.

Mr. R. DUPPA, who some time ago published the account of the subversion of the Papal Government, is about to present the public with another very interesting work. It will consist of a selection of twelve of the most important heads in the celebrated painting of the Last Judgment, by Michael Angelo, engraved from the drawings of Mr. Duppa, made in Rome

in the year 1797. They are to be accompanied with a vignette title-page of the *Gate of Hell* from the *Inferno* of Dante, and some remarks on the genius and powers of Michael Angelo, as a painter, occasioned by an examination of his fresco works in the Sistine Chapel. The first six heads will appear on the 1st of February next, and the remainder, with the vignette and letter-press, in the latter end of April, or the beginning of May, following.

Colonel W. TATHAM, being possessed of a full sized bust of the late president of the united states of America, taken from the life, by Houdon, who went to America for this particular purpose, at the expence of the state of Virginia, has made a suitable arrangement with Mr. FLAXMAN, the sculptor, for modelling; and, with Mr. FLAXMAN of the Strand, for the casts of three various sized statues, to be completed in plaister of Paris, in imitation of *terra cotta*, or bronze, at the option of the subscribers. The figures are designed to be of the following sizes: 1. A full pedestrian statue, the size of the life, at thirty guineas; 2. the same figure, three feet six inches high, at seven guineas; and 3. the same figure, of two feet high, at three guineas and a half. One half of the purchase money is to be paid immediately into the hands of Messrs. ROGERS, OLDING, and ROGERS, No. 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill, and the other half on delivery. The statues will be prepared and delivered to subscribers according to the seniority of their subscriptions, as soon as one hundred figures of either size shall be subscribed for.

The prospectus is in circulation of a new publication, entitled *the Western Theological Magazine*. To be published on the 1st of January, by Mr. Biggs of Bristol.

The *Medical and Physical Journal* continues to be translated into German, and re-published at Leipzig, by the bookseller Sommer. We are informed the translator is Professor KUHN of Leipzig.

Sir HOME POPHAM, one of the ablest maritime surveyors in the king's service, has printed, for communication to his friends, and perhaps also to the public in general, *an Account of the East India Company's Possession of Prince of Wales's Island*, the result of a very accurate survey which he formerly made of it.

The DILETTANTI Society have committed to Mr. HOWARD, an English artist, the task of forming a set of drawings from the ancient statues in the collections of men of taste and fortune in this country. The work, when accomplished, will enable

enable England to surpass other countries in this species of representations of the remains of ancient art.

Hopes are entertained by the friends of Dr. J. GILLIES, that he may be induced to favour the public with his travels on the Continent, which occupied above sixteen years, in Germany, France, Switzerland, Spain, and Italy.

Of the ingenious and philosophic Citizen BITAUBE's Observations on the *principles of Policy of the Ancients* we have received an English version, from the pen of a gentleman to whom the public are indebted for translations of several approved works from the French. We shall insert a portion of it in our next Number, and present our readers with the sequel in successive continuations.

A very curious and scientific paper has appeared in the last volume of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, by Mr. ASTLEY COOPER, surgeon, on the effect produced on the sense of hearing, by a perforation or entire loss of the *membrana tympani* (drum of the ear). It has generally been imagined that such an accident would be attended with complete deafness: but several cases here related, shew that the loss of this sense is but very partial, and sometimes even so little as to produce but slight inconvenience. A perforation of this membrane is indicated when air or smoke can be driven from the mouth through the external ear.

Any thing which has a tendency to cure or even to relieve persons afflicted with that dreadful distemper, epilepsy, is entitled to the attention of the public; the following lines on the subject are quoted from LALANDE. "There was lately brought to Citizen PORTAL, a young lady who was every day attacked by violent epileptic fits. They began in one of her toes; which circumstance suggested to that able anatomist the idea of cutting the nerve, for the purpose of interrupting the communication: but he began by the application of *opium* to the nerve; and that alone proved sufficient to effect a complete cure."

A large and valuable collection of minerals, containing nearly twelve thousand specimens, is now on sale in Germany. The price required is 1500l. This cabinet is particularly rich in metals, about half the specimens belonging to this class: among these are 235 of gold, 620 of silver, 825 of mercury, 1292 of copper, and 1309 of iron. The volcanic class contains 578, the siliceous 1851 (of which

the zeolites and calcedonies are numerous and uncommonly beautiful), and the calcareous and argillaceous 2261. The whole collection is arranged in sixteen presses, accompanied by an exact systematic catalogue. Further particulars may be had by applying to Baron KOLBIELSKI at Hildesheim.

In 1797, the births at Berlin were 6235, which is more than one-twentieth of the population, this latter being reckoned at 164,978. Only one in thirty died in that year, which is a remarkably small proportion for a metropolis. Of the 6235 births, 1239 died within the first year. The same superiority in the number of births over the deaths obtained in the whole Electorate of Brandenburg.

A physician at Leipzig has proposed the internal use of charcoal in an epidemical distemper among the cattle which had been very fatal. The first experiment, however, did not succeed.

Dr. GUTHRIE, of St. Petersburg, in a letter to Professor DUNCAN, of Edinburgh, mentions a curious remedy, which has performed the cure of a dropsical case, which was, to swallow daily a table-spoonful of common sand. This remedy was found to purge pretty briskly, which was followed by a relief of all the symptoms.

An attempt was made some years ago, by a society of patriotic Jews in Prussia, associated under the name of "the Friendly Society," to abolish the custom prevalent with that people of burying their bodies almost immediately after death. For this purpose, houses were erected for receiving the dead, and several Jews entered into the views of the society; but the majority still adhere to the practices of their ancestors. It seems, however, to have excited some attention from government.

Some time ago we mentioned the proposal of a new remedy for the tooth ache, by M. HIRSCH of Hanover. This consisted in bruising the *coccinella septem punctata* (lady bird), and rubbing it on the gum of the tooth affected. A similar property has been found in the white maggot of the *cynips rosarum*, which inhabits those hairy excrescences that abound in autumn on the wild-rose tree: according to M. Hirsch, this application has succeeded, where the other has failed, and possesses, besides, the further advantage of being procurable in winter, and not irritating the gums like the *coccinella*.

The following fact will give some idea of the immense exertions made by the French in the fabrication of cannon during the



the second and third years of the republic, in order to supply the enormous demands of 900,000 troops of the frontiers, besides the sea-service, and the interior of the country. The report of GUYTON to the Convention on this subject mentions that, in a single month, the different foundries made 597 pieces of ordnance of different calibre in bronze, and 452 of iron, and that the establishments were able to furnish annually seven thousand bronze pieces, and from twelve to thirteen thousand of iron. In the same year, the official report relative to the manufacture of rough saltpetre returned the amount of 16,754,039 French pounds (about 8077 tons English) of this article delivered to the refiners for the manufacture of gunpowder, the whole of which was produced within the boundaries of the republic.

An ingenious Frenchman has invented a kind of stove which completely consumes all the smoke from the ignited fuel, emits no vapour, and has moreover the additional advantage of requiring less fuel by one half than the ordinary stoves—A discovery which, if generally practicable, is of the utmost importance to the inhabitants of great cities.

The art of *pagigraphy* has begun to be publicly taught in some of the schools of France. Seven or eight lectures are said to convey sufficient instruction to the learner.

The following fact deserves to be made known, as it proves how attentive the present French government is to prevent the fraudulent invasion of literary property.—As soon as the *Homme des Champs* of Delille appeared in Paris, several booksellers attempted to defraud the proprietor, by printing pirated editions. The officers of police having been made acquainted therewith, they discovered at the printer André's a scarcely finished re-impression of the edition in 18mo. They immediately seized the whole; and as the law condemns the piratical re-printer to pay as a fine to the proprietor a sum equal to the price of 3000 copies of the original edition, they likewise seized, as a security for the payment thereof, the presses of the offender, and put seals upon all his moveable property: André himself absconded. Every bookseller, against whom piracy cannot be proved, must pay merely for selling one copy of an edition of a work piratically re-printed by another, the value of 500 copies of the original edition.

J. CIRBIED, professor of the Armenian language at Paris, has written an essay to prove that the Armenian is the primitive

language of mankind. He founds his opinion on the following circumstances—that Noah and his sons must certainly have spoken the primitive language—that the ark, which contained the only remnant of the ancient race, rested on Mount Ararat in Armenia—that Armenia was the country where Noah and his posterity settled—that they did not afterwards abandon that country in a body and carry their language elsewhere, but sent forth colonies whose language was afterwards changed from the mother tongue.

An elegant edition of *Gay's Fables* has lately been printed at Paris, with the addition, it is said, of some fables before unknown.

To those who are curious to be intimately acquainted with the particulars of the French revolution, the two following works will no doubt prove acceptable.—*Dictionnaire universel de la Révolution Française, servant de Table générale, par Order chronologique et alphabétique, ou Journal intitulé: Gazette Nationale, ou le Moniteur Universel, depuis 1788 jusqu'au premier Vendémiaire An 8.—Dictionnaire Néologique des Hommes et des Choses, ou Notice alphabétique des Personnes des deux Sexes, des Evénemens, des Epoque, des Monumens, des Ouvrages de tout genre, des Institutions de tout espèce, des Pays, des Découvertes, et des Mots, qui ont paru les plus remarquables à l'Auteur, dans tout le Cours de la Révolution Française.*

A striking phænomenon was lately observed in the department of Var. The Mountain of Foudules—making part of the sub-alpine ridge that borders the right bank of the Var, and elevated about nine hundred and eighty-four feet above the level of the Mediterranean—was seen to gape in its side, opening by strata, and gradually sinking, so as to present the appearance of an amphitheatre. The upper parts of the mountain were soon affected by the motion below; and at length, during a season of perfectly calm and serene weather, the summit tumbled with a crash like that of thunder, and the earth poured like a torrent of lava down to the base.

A remarkable instance of liberal enterprise is exhibited by the publishers of "*L'Homme des Champs*," a georgic poem from the pen of Delille, well known to the literary world by his translation of Virgil's *Georgics*. Not content with publishing, as in England, a common and a fine paper edition, those spirited Frenchmen offer to the public the choice of no fewer than sixteen different editions in various

rious sizes and at various prices, from sixty *centimes* to seventy-two *livres*.

Mr. Scherer, a professor at Vienna, has discovered that beet-root, after it has been pounded and deprived of all its juice by pressure, is still capable of furnishing beer, if dried, toasted, and afterwards treated as those grains of which malt is made.

From a report made to the National Institute of France, it appears that improvements have been made in that country on the Prussian process for extracting sugar from beet-root, whereby that vegetable is made to yield a greater quantity of sugar. And it is hoped, that, by more careful cultivation, the beet may be made in a certain degree to supersede the sugar-cane.

Doctor Almroth, a professor at Stockholm, has invented a mill for pulverising the Peruvian bark, which he reduces to a powder equally fine as that sold in England.

At Petersburg, has come forth from the university press a *Life of Peter the Great*, in above thirty volumes, containing a variety of authentic documents of his time.

A Prospectus has lately been published in France of a new historical, critical, and bibliographical Dictionary of all the French authors, dead and living, down to the conclusion of the eighteenth century. Its title is to be *Siècles littéraires de la France*.

A French translation of the *Beauties of Sterne* has appeared at Paris.

Miss Edgeworth's Treatise on Education has been translated into French, and published at Geneva.

C. Guérin-Sercilly has invented a mode of fabricating steel by cementation. On trial, the best English files were found incapable of touching his steel, and his files cut those of British manufacture.

Mr. Godwin's *Saint Leon* has been translated into French.

In the *Bibliothèque Française*, a new literary review established at Paris, and of which the editor is C. Pougens of the National Institute, the critics sign their names to their respective critiques.

Dr. JOHN OTTO THIESS, of Altona, proposes to publish by subscription a "General Critical Dictionary of the Authors and Literary Works which Germany has produced during the eighteenth century, in a chronological, scientific, and alphabetical order.

A German literato has ready for the press a *Notitia Codicum Græcorum Moscuensium*, which will prove a most acceptable present to the lovers of Greek literature, as no catalogue has yet been printed

of the Greek MSS. in the library of Moscow.

The first volume of the late J. G. J. BREITKOPF's Critical History of the Art of Printing, which has been announced ever since 1799, will be published next Easter by J. C. F. Roch, in Leipzig.—The second and third volumes, the materials for which were left ready prepared for the press by the author, will follow as soon as possible: and the whole work will then conclude with a "Typographical Library," or "An Accurate and Complete Catalogue of all larger and smaller works which have been published on the Typographic Art, and on the Sciences and Arts closely or remotely therewith connected;"—arranged from the papers of the deceased, and brought down to the year 1800 by M. Roch.

M. CH. LUD MUR SINNA, of Berlin, Surgeon General to the Prussian army, intends, in conjunction with several expert Regimental Surgeons, to publish a *Chirurgurgical Journal*. Almost all the Regimental Surgeons in the Prussian service have been the pupils of M. Mur sinna; and much may be expected from their communications, which will all be founded on practical experience, especially after they have been retouched, where necessary, by the master-hand of the editor.

The French National Library now possesses the manuscripts of the library of St. Germain: to these MSS. the same numbers have been left by which they were before designated, so that those who wish to consult any of them may use the older catalogues, which are partly to be found in Montfaucon. The same plan has been followed with respect to the MSS. brought from Venice and Rome: and when any of these MSS. is called for, it is necessary to mention not only the number, size, and language, but likewise the library to which it formerly belonged. There are 500 MSS. from the Vatican, and 241 from that of St. Mark; among them are three copies of *Ptolemy* in the original language.—Astronomical Tables in Greek and Latin:—a copy of *Le Gentil's Travels*, taken from his own MS. which probably contains all the passages that were suppressed in the Paris edition, through the influence of the Jesuits. A most important work is No. 378 of the Vatican Library: it contains *Haphid's* comprehensive alphabetical list, in Arabic, of all the Arabic works that had been published till the year of Christ 1618; amounting to 18,000.

A Board of Longitude has been established



blished at Copenhagen, whose chief employment it will be to calculate, in a nautical almanack, the moon's distances from the planets, and thereby to increase and render less difficult the methods for finding the longitude at sea. The plan was suggested in a letter from the celebrated astronomer of Gotha, *M. von Zach*, to the Chevalier *von Löwenhorn*, who was the first navigator who not only properly understood and acknowledged the utility of the moon's distances from the planets, but actually employed them, for finding the longitude during his voyage to the West-Indies in the year 1783. And the advantages that would be derived from such an establishment were represented by the Chevalier *von Löwenhorn* with so much zeal and ability to the Prince Royal of Denmark, and to the Duke of Augustenburg, that the following Royal Order was issued:—"It having been represented to us, that great advantages would arise for the promotion of navigation from the calculating of Nautical Ephemerides, which should contain the moon's distances from the planets Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and

Saturn, we have resolved, and it is our will and order, and do hereby order—1. That at our astronomical observatory of the University of Copenhagen a Board of Longitude be appointed, to which principally the calculation of the said Ephemerides shall be committed. This commission shall be under the direction of the professor in ordinary of astronomy; and the other persons joined with him must likewise assist him in all other astronomical labours.—2. This commission to consist of professor *Buggé*, of an extraordinary professor of astronomy and two adjuncts, of whom only one will receive our royal patent. The director of the commission receives the other as his pupil on terms which are left to his own discretion. The director of the commission must annually deliver a clean and distinctly written copy of the Ephemerides calculated by them, together with the moon's distances from the planets, to the director of the dépôt of sea-charts,\* who is to superintend the printing and publishing of them."

\* The Chevalier *von Löwenhorn*.

### ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON, from Oct. 20. to Nov. 20. *Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.*

	No. of Cases.
CONTINUED Fever	58
Intermittent Fever	1
Pneumonia	8
Hæmoptysis	2
Phthisis Pulmonalis	8
Catarrh	16
Cough and Dyspnoea	48
Rheumatism	21
Cynanche Parotidia	1
Erysipelas	1
Peritonitis	2
Nephritis	1
Diarrhoea	3
Dysentery	3
Hypochondriasis	2
Dyspepsia	5
Gastrodynia and Enterodynia	6
Menorrhagia	2
Chlorosis and Amenorrhoea	9
Hysteria	2
Epilepsy	3
Dropy	5
Asthenia	15
Palsy	2
Cephalæa	6
Gout	1
Aneurismus Aortæ	2
Hæmorrhoids	3
Colica Pictonum	1
Scorbutus	1
Chronic cutaneous Diseases	9
Diseases of Infants	16

The autumnal epidemics have retired with the season; and the winter has been ushered in by its usual train of attendant diseases. Those of the lungs, comprised under the terms Pneumonia, Catarrh, Phthisis, Cough and Dyspnoea, Hemoptysis, &c. have become universal since our last report, and from their importance, and the aggravated state of their symptoms, now occupy a principal share of medical attention. These complaints, from the peculiar character of the climate, are remarkably common in this island, and from the circumstances of a large and populous city, prevail among the inhabitants of London in a much greater proportion than among those of the country. The respiration of more than a million of inhabitants, and of the horses and other animals subservient to their use, within so confined a space, constantly exhausts a considerable portion of the vital or oxygenous part of the atmosphere, and imparts to it, at the same time, an almost equal quantity of a gaseous fluid, positively deleterious to animal life. The continual burning of fuel on a prodigious scale, not only contributes to the same effect, but furnishes an immense mass of smoke and sooty particles, enveloping the city and its environs

to a considerable extent. The air is rendered further impure by the effluvia from common sewers and stables, slaughter-houses, many sorts of offensive manufactories, the refuse of markets, provision-shops, &c. A quantity of dust is likewise put in motion and diffused abroad by the continual stirring of the inhabitants, and by the operations of trade, and of domestic cleanliness. The air thus deprived, in some degree, of its salutary property, and impregnated with noxious substances both chemical and mechanical, is generally, at this period of the year, loaded also with a thick and sluggish fog. When the agent immediately subservient to the function of respiration is so contaminated, it is not wonderful that the function itself should, in consequence, be impeded and deranged.—Hence an habitual cough is remarkably frequent among the inhabitants of London; laying a foundation, in some for the phthisis pulmonalis, and degenerating in others to a constant state of dyspnoea, with increased secretion from the bronchial vessels. This morbid condition of the lungs becomes aggravated throughout the winter season, and on the special application of cold, or other existing causes, is, according to the age, constitution, &c. of the patient, often converted into one or other of the species of pneumonia, but principally into that which has been denominated peripneumonia notha. For the same reason also acute pulmonary diseases are much retarded in their cure, or are protracted to a chronic state.

Although the origin of fever among the poor may in general be easily and distinctly traced, yet on some occasions its source is by no means obvious. Three children from the age of six to twelve years, belonging to a mechanic whose apartments were remarkably clean, and in an airy situation, were attacked in the afternoon of the same day with the cold paroxysm of fever, which was soon succeeded by a permanent state of heat, quickness of pulse, and other usual symptoms. In two the disease terminated favourably in little more than a week, but in the third it ended fatally about the 21st day. The parents being minutely questioned as to the circumstances to which these patients had been exposed previously to the attack of fever, were perfectly sure that they had not been near any person ill of the disease, but mentioned that they sometimes used to play and wander about in a neighbouring church-yard (St. Luke's), and that their curiosity often excited them to hover over,

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and look into the graves, at the time of, and immediately after, the ceremony of interring the dead, of whom a great number lately buried in that cemetery have been the victims of contagious fever. Of the diseases of infants, that which most frequently engages our notice, and baffles our efforts for its removal, is the atrophica. The predisposition to this morbid state consists in the weak scrophulous and degenerated stamina imparted to them by their parents. Its exciting causes are, a confined and corrupted air, the want of proper nursing, unfit and deficient nutriment, and perhaps but too frequently the unnatural and premature administration of ardent spirits. An infant, after thriving tolerably well for some time perhaps, begins to waste. The abdomen gradually grows hard and tumid, the flesh, as it diminishes in quantity, becomes soft, and the skin dry, loose, and flaccid, the features shrink and look pale and squalid. The alvine discharges are sometimes too slow, sometimes too frequent, and seldom natural in odour or appearance. The infant is extremely restless and fretful, and has a burning hectic fever, especially in the night. A harassing cough often attends, with much oppression of the breathing. The appetite is, for the most part, keen to the last. The immediate cause of this disease is generally an enlargement of the mesenteric glands, and of other parts within the abdomen. Sometimes there is a tubercular state of the lungs. In the earlier period of this malady some little good may be derived from medicinal means, particularly from the judicious use of calomel, rhubarb, &c. But unless pure air and proper management at home co-operate with our endeavours, it is but too common that they prove ultimately ineffectual.

The late general deficiency of the essential articles of nourishment, has rendered the office of a physician who is employed to a great extent amongst the lower classes of the community, not only unspeakably painful to himself, but in too large a proportion of cases almost entirely unprofitable to his patients. How useless is it to administer physic to persons who are wanting food! Medicine is but a poor substitute for meat: so far indeed is the former from performing the office of the latter, that it often aggravates the suffering that arises from the want of it, by awakening an artificial appetite, the violence of which there are no natural means of subduing.

W. W.

J. R.

REVIEW

3 N



## REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Wilmore Castle, a Comic Opera, in Two Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. The Music entirely New. Composed by Mr. Hook. The Poetry by Dr. Houlton, 8s. Riley.*

THE music of this little opera, taken in the aggregate, is so good, and had so much justice done it by the public in its applaudive reception, that we are somewhat surprised to find that the piece, to use a theatrical phrase, is *laid upon the shelf*. Besides a pleasing overture, a well-contrived quartetto and an ingenious and agreeably-fancy glee, it possesses several novel and attractive airs, the most striking of which we shall point out: "Ye parents, severe and unkind," sung by Mr. Sedgwick, is a natural, simple, and affecting little ballad; "Fortune, be not ever blind," sung by Miss De Camp, is smooth, pleasing, and graceful; and "Love's a mighty pretty theme," sung by Mr. Bannister, jun. is hit off with much characteristic propriety. "'Twas on a dismal night," sung by Mr. Dowton, becomes the turn of the poetry with much happiness; "Softly lulling, sweetly thrilling," sung by Miss De Camp, is at once elegantly and expressively conceived; "Ye fair, in whose bosom Love holds his dear sway," sung by the same lady, is an original and engaging melody; and the duetto, "We like water in spring of year," sung by Mr. Kelly and Miss Stephens, is truly genteel, tasteful, and interesting.

*Two Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin. Composed and Dedicated to Miss Drury Lowe, by J. B. Cramer. 6s. Preston,*

The style of these sonatas, though tolerably easy and familiar, is very elegant and finished. The ideas are frequently new, and sometimes highly florid and striking. The theme of the second movement in the first piece is particularly beautiful, and has an aspect of originality that does much credit to the creative fancy of the ingenious composer; and the popular air by which it is succeeded (worked and ornamented as we here find it) forms an excellent sonata movement. The second sonata opens in a bold and masterly manner, and presents us with a most charming *adagio*, enriched with great taste and expression; and the concluding *rondo*, while pleasing in its subject, possesses some high-

ly judicious and well managed digressions. This twenty-first opera of Mr. J. B. Cramer is on the whole at once so attractive to the ear and impressive to the finger, that we cannot dismiss the article without strongly recommending it to the notice of piano-forte practitioners in general.

"*Crazy Henry to Crazy Jane*," with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. Composed by Thomas Welsh. 1s. 6d.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

This song is composed with considerable ability, and deserves to be ranked with the most respectable vocal productions of the day. The passion and pathos of the words are expressed with force, and most of the passages are very melodious. In the recitative, Mr. Welsh has particularly evinced both feeling and judgment, and set every ordinary composer at a great distance. We shall look with solicitude for the future productions of this ingenious master.

"*My Jockey is a gentle Youth*," written by Mr. John Rannie. The Music by Mr. Rofs, Organist of St. Paul's, Aberdeen. 1s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

Mr. Rofs, who has produced several pleasing ballad melodies, well supports his title to our commendation by his present effort. The air of "My Jockey is a gentle Youth" is every where natural and easy, and wears throughout an engaging character. The poetry does credit to Mr. Rannie's imagination, but the verses are too numerous. We are obliged to repeat our observation, that, however excellent the music, more than three or four repetitions of the air, produce a *tedium* and languor of effect by no means to the advantage of the composer.

*Numbers IV. V. and VI. of Handel's Overtures for the Piano-Forte and Flute. Adapted by J. Mazzinghi. Each Number 3s. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

The present numbers of this useful and highly requisite publication contain the overtures to Rinaldo, Alcina, Berenice, Alexander's Feast, Esther, Sosarnes, Otho, Atalanta, and Ariadne. Of Mr. Mazzinghi's abilities for conducting a work of this nature we have already spoken, and have therefore only to observe, that his former

former diligence seems unabated, and that the style of the arrangement and accompaniment continues to point out the skill and qualifications of the editor.

*A Favourite Ballad, the Words taken from Carlyle's Specimens of Arabian Poetry, by T. Haigh. 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

We find much to be pleased with in this ballad. The melody is conceived with taste, and the expression is sometimes just and forcible; but the *accent*, we must say, is not always correct, by carelessness in which important point the composer loses much of the advantage he would otherwise derive from the several excellencies of his composition.

*Select Little Pieces, consisting of Easy Lessons, Airs, and Rondos, adapted for the Improvement of Juvenile Performers, with the Fingering carefully marked for the Piano-Forte. 2s. Rolfe.*

This useful little compilation is chiefly furnished from the works of Haydn, Pleyel, Mozart, Muller, and Linley. The movements are selected with judgment, and, in general, progressively arranged. It is always with pleasure that we review publications of this nature; but, independent of the tenderness due to every work expressly devoted to the juvenile practitioner, we profess ourselves much pleased with the present, and cannot but announce it as worthy of every pupil's attention.

*Second Collection of favourite Songs, sung by Master Gray, Miss Howells, Mr. Dignum, Mr. Denman, Mrs. Franklin, Miss Sims, and Miss Cooke, at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by Mr. Hook. 3s. Bland and Weller.*

This collection comprises eight songs, which, like most of Mr. Hook's garden-productions, are light, pretty, and fanciful. The first, third, fifth, seventh, and eighth, we think remarkably attractive, and do not doubt but that they will ensure the sale of the book.

*Twelve Airs for the Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments for a Flute and Tamborine. Composed, and inscribed to Mrs. Henderson, by J. Mazzinghi. 7s. 6d. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

These airs are, for the most part, of an elegant though simple cast. The passages lie remarkably well for the finger, and, while they greatly please, cannot fail to improve the young performer. At the end of this work we find some useful instructions for performing on the tamborine.

*The Gentleman's Pocket Companion for the German Flute or Violin, consisting of the most elegant and popular Airs, Songs, Duets, Marches, &c. Selected from the most esteemed Operas and other favourite Compositions. 10s. 6d. Rolfe.*

This collection now amounts to four volumes, which, bound together, form a neat little *Vade Mecum* of flute and violin music. The pieces, which are nearly two hundred in number, are for the most part selected with taste, and so generally admired, that the work cannot fail to be highly acceptable to young practitioners on the instrument for which they are here designed.

*"The Tambourine," a favourite Song by Miss Sims, at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by Mr. Brook. 1s. Preston.*

"The Tamborine" is one of those agreeable trifles which attract the ear though they do not touch the heart. The melody is smooth and facile, and the sense of the words tolerably well expressed.

*Three Duets for Two Violincellos, or a Violin and Violoncello. Composed, and Dedicated to Robert Morse, Esq. by Thomas Panel. 7s. 6d. Monzani and Cimador.*

After a careful perusal of these duets, we have the pleasure to be enabled to speak of them in terms of high commendation. They display much fertility of imagination; are full of design, and constructed with a mastery which bespeaks more science than we find in the generality of modern composers.

*"Poverty's no Sin." A Song with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. Composed by J. K. Day. 1s. Preston.*

We find some pleasing traits of fancy in this little ballad. The modulation is well conducted, and the expression attended to with success, especially at the words, "She sigh'd, and held her basket low." We have, however, to notice two consecutive fifths in the chords of the bass in the seventh bar of the symphony, and the same *lapsus* in the seventh bar of the air.

*Elegant Extracts, for the Guitar, consisting of the most celebrated Songs from the latest Operas, and those sung at the Nobility's Concerts, including the Compositions of Mozart, Haydn, Pleyel, and other esteemed Authors. 4s. Rolfe.*

We find in this selection upwards of thirty airs of different descriptions, most of which are particularly calculated for the guitar, and cannot fail both to please and improve the young practitioner on that fashionable instrument.



## THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. HUDDART, of ISLINGTON, for IMPROVEMENTS in the TARRING and MANUFACTURING of CORDAGE.

THE object of the present improvement employed by the patentee is a better method than is usually practised in applying tar to cordage, where this substance is employed in order to give greater strength and durability by excluding the pernicious effects of constant wet upon the texture of the rope. The method of tarring here used is to arrange a number of reels or bobbins containing the white yarn by the side of the tar kettle, to wind them off through holes, or over rollers or separating sticks, with a very equal and moderate tension, and in this state to pass them through the tar. The threads are collected on the other side of the kettle by a *register* as the patentee terms it, (which is the subject of another specification obtained last year by the same patentee) the use of which is to collect with a smooth and even tension every thread of which the rope is composed, and by passing it through a tube to give it a precise degree of *torcion* or twisting, whereby the full strength of every thread of the rope is exerted at the same time. This operation likewise squeezes the superfluous tar from the threads, which returns into the kettle, or may be further collected by another clip or tube which scrapes the surface of the rope clean. It is then dried and hardened in the usual manner. The great benefit of this process seems to be that of exposing every thread equally and separately to the action of the fluid and heated tar, whereby it becomes thoroughly impregnated with this substance, and saturated with it, with less trouble and difficulty than by common methods. The tar kettle should be somewhat long, that the yarn may pass through a sufficient bulk of this liquid while drawing through; and the temperature should be regulated by a thermometer, and kept as low as is consistent with a requisite degree of fluidity, both because, if very hot, the texture of the thread is somewhat impaired; and because the tar so soon parts with its volatile oil, and approaches to the state of pitch, and thereby becomes too tenacious and difficult to be kept proper for working.

MR. ISAAC HADLEY REDDELL, of BIRMINGHAM, for a NEWLY INVENTED METHOD of CONSTRUCTING TRAVELLING and DRAUGHT CARRIAGES.

THE object of this invention is to construct carriages which may travel either on land or in water, in order to facilitate inland navigation conveyance. The idea here put into practice is simply that of making the body of the carriage in every respect water-tight, like a boat, with a recess (likewise water-tight) for the wheels; and hence the unloading of goods, and shifting them from a waggon to a barge may be saved. The patentee makes these wheeled boats of various burthen from two to twenty tons, and of various form; sometimes a series or set of compartments, which when contiguous to each other in the water, may take up the room of a common barge (the headmost piece of a cut-water form) and be navigated in the same manner.

These boat-waggons obviously require an inclined plane and considerable machinery to be passed from land to water.

MR. REDDELL, for an IMPROVEMENT in the CONSTRUCTION of SADDLE-STIRRUPS.

THE construction of these stirrups is almost exactly the same as the whole-shoe-stirrups affixed to ladies' side-saddles; only wrought in metal, either solid, or in wire work, which is capable of considerable ornament. The patentee likewise affixes spurs to the heel of the stirrups, which will take on or off, or stand out, or turn down, by means of spring fastenings, and it is for this idea of adding the spur to the stirrup instead of the boot, that he chiefly claims the patent.

MR. ROBERT SUTTON, of BARTON UPON HUMBER, LINCOLNSHIRE, for NEWLY-INVENTED SAILS for WINDMILLS, on an IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION.

THE whole of this ingenious piece of mechanism it is impossible to describe without a reference to the plate. A considerable difference exists between this and the usual construction, both in the form of the sails and the regulation of their power. The whole sail has the usual outline form, but

but it is divided into two equal portions by a strong strait rib or stay, which runs along its whole length, and on each side of it the vanes of the sail are arranged. These are made of thin split deal, and are precisely similar in construction to the spring window-blinds so much employed in modern houses, and are made to move contemporaneously in a similar manner.— Thus by changing their position from that in which the sail is entirely open and pervious, to that in which it forms as it were a solid plate, the force of the wind on the vanes is equally increased, and the power is produced. The regulation of these is performed by levers ingeniously contrived, which render them easily manageable. They are made to have a constant gravitating tendency, while in action, to draw the vanes to the situation in which they present the greatest surface to the wind, whilst the latter is constantly opposing this setting of the vanes in a direct ratio to its intensity: and thus a precise and given power may be in some degree secured in the most unsteady winds, as an increased violence of wind will force the vanes to that direction in which the power is the least. To stop the sails when in full action is an affair some-time of difficulty and danger, and is in common performed by a resisting check upon the whole machinery; the Patentee performs it simply by setting the vanes in a perpendicular direction to the wind, which destroys its action, and leaves the complete stopping of the revolution of the sails to the spontaneous effect of atmospheric resistance. The axis of the mill

turns on friction-rollers, which are applicable with advantage to any machinery.

MR. HENRY CUNDELL, of the MINORIES, LONDON, DRUGGIST, for a COMPOSITION for DESTROYING RATS.

THE prescription here given, is to take eight ounces of calomel, imperfectly prepared (and therefore still containing corrosive sublimate); to mix it with fourteen ounces of the dried and pulverised solanum (night-shade), fifty-six pounds of oatmeal; six pounds of melasses; a sufficient quantity of oil of rhodium to give the mass an odoriferous smell; and the whole formed into a mass with olive-oil.

MR. EMANUEL HESSE, of MARYBONE, MIDDLESEX, for CERTAIN NEW IMPROVEMENTS on STIRRUPS.

THE principle of this very simple invention is that of giving an elastic motion to the bottom of the stirrup on which the foot rests, for which purpose the legs of the stirrups have both a moveable false bottom and a fixed cross bar below it, as usual, only solid. Between the false and true bottom two rising steel springs crossing each other are fixed, rivetted to the lower bar, and the elastic motion of the upper bar on which the foot immediately rests, is given by pressure on these springs. To conceal these latter, and to give the whole a neater appearance, a circular plate depends from the upper or false bottom to the lower, which sinks or rises along with the bottom to which it is fixed.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Oct. and the 20th of Nov. extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

ADAMSON, J. Fore-street, dealer. (Greene and Lang, Prescot-street)  
 Euddicom, R. J. Liverpool, merchant. (Clements, Liverpool)  
 Bowes, G. Battersea, baker. (Owens, Bartlet's-buildings)  
 Barber, R. Manchester, innkeeper. (Chedhyre and Walker, Manchester)  
 Brade, W. and W. Storey, Preston, joiners. (Hurd, Furnival's-inn.)  
 Bedford, C. Bristol, linen merchant. (Jenkins and James, New-inn)  
 Bowles, T. Friday-street, warehousman. (Walton, Girdler's-hall)  
 Bevan, R. St. James's-street, breeches-maker. (Crooks, Dean-street)  
 Elwe, J. Islington-road, victualler. (Fletcher and Wright, Hyde-street)  
 Bird, H. Bristol, tea-dealer. (Dawes, Angel-court)  
 Barnell, J. and J. Ferguson, Preston, linen drapers. (Barrett, Gray's-inn)  
 Careless, J. Bow-lane, warehousman. (Toulmin and Dickson, Charlotte-row)

Chapman, W. Devonshire-street, ship-insurance-broker. (Booth and Lane, Fenchurch-buildings)  
 Denne, W. Canterbury, draper. (Ireland, Staples-inn)  
 Dickson, R. Long-acre, coach-maker. (Morgan, Bedford-row)  
 Delpini, C. A. St. Martin's street, mechanist. (Millington, Golden-square)  
 Dobie, J. Swallow-street, victualler  
 Empson, J. Fetter-lane, glazier. (J. Platt, Serjeant's-inn)  
 Edwards, R. Tooley-street, brandy merchant. (Parther, Bruce, and Parther, London-street)  
 Grimshaw, J. Manchester, manufacturer. (Hurd, Furnival's-inn)  
 Groom, J. Brentford, baker. (Saunders and Judkin, Clifford's-inn)  
 Hine, T. Oxford, innholder. (Walsh, Oxford)  
 Harris, T. Princes-street, vintner. (Harman, Jermyn-street)  
 Haymes, T. Duke-street, haberdasher. (Farrer, Lacey, Steadman and Wall, Bread-street-hill)  
 Haslam, J. Milk-street, warehousman. (Flashman and Fringle, Ely-place)  
 Hedetine, J. Richmond, Yorkshire, dealer. (Clark, Sadler's-hall)  
 Hudson, J. Preston, manufacturer. (Milne, jun. Temple)  
 Hartley, S. Grassington, mercer. (Swale, Clifford's-inn)  
 Jackson,



Jackson, R. and J. Hankin, Oxford-street, brandy merchants. (White, Chancery-lane)  
 Kirkpatrick, T. Cateaton-street, merchant. (Brown, Little Friday-street)  
 Lambert, J. St. George's-crescent, flour-factor. (Wild, Warwick-square)  
 Long, W. and W. Brooks, Pemberton, sustain manufacturers. (Windle, Bartlett's-buildings)  
 Lack, J. South Creek, shopkeeper. (Wells, Norwich)  
 Lewis, T. Abingdon, hemp manufacturer. (Blagrove, Salisbury-street)  
 Levy, M. Stamford-street, merchant. (Willett and Annesley, Finsbury-square)  
 Morrell, N. Newton upon Ouse, dealer. (Fream, Little St. Martin's-lane)  
 Moore, J. Camberwell, mariner. (Grosvenor, Devonshire-street)  
 Maitland, W. Newcastle, Stafford, victualler. (Dull and Mathews, Temple)  
 Martin, W. Homerton, broker. (Hutchinson and Poole, Brewer's-hall)  
 Minifie, R. Henston, baker. (Luxmore, Red-lion-square)  
 Matton, R. Aldgate, tavern-keeper. (Noy and Templer, Mincing-lane)  
 Martin, M. Basingstoke, draper. (Rhodes, Cook and Handley, St. James's walk)  
 Mathews, D. Basingstoke, grocer. (Bacon, Southampton-street, Covent-garden)  
 Moore, W. Richmond, stable-keeper. (Morgan, Bedford-row)  
 Murrills, T. Tottenham, victualler. (Allens, Clifford's-inn)  
 Massey, W. Fenchurch-street, schoolmaster. (White, Prefect-street)  
 Malcolm, S. Old Broad-street, broker. (Aspinal, Quality-court)  
 Nelson, J. Hereford, haberdasher. (Field, Friday-street)  
 Niblock, J. and G. Burgefs, Bristol, linen drapers. (Lewis and James, Gray's-inn)  
 Petherly, J. Wood-street, druggist. (Hodgson, Charles-street, St. James's-square)  
 Peleffe, J. George-street, Portman-square, dealer. (Warand, Arundel-street)  
 Pope, G. Coventry, butcher. (Kinderley and Long, Symond's-inn)  
 Pichergill, G. Clement's-lane, merchant. (Scott and Landon, St. Mildred's-court)  
 Pilgrim, T. Hechlingham, scrivener. (French, Mount-street)  
 Reynolds, W. St. George's-street, butcher. (Dodd, New-linn)  
 Reid, W. Stockport, draper. (Kay, Renshaw and Kay, Manchester)  
 Rowell, T. Wandsworth, scrivener. (Winbolt, Fore-street)  
 Robertson, A. Castle-court, Birchin-lane, merchant. (Swaine and Stevens, Old Jewry)  
 Scudamore, R. Red-lion-street, Holborn, tailor. (Ayrton, Red-lion-square)  
 Smith, J. and J. King, Newgate-street, woollen drapers. (Douce and Rivington, Fenchurch-buildings)  
 Sainty, P. Brightlingsea, ship-builder. (Saunderson, Palfgrave-place)  
 Slater, W. Whitecross-street, corn-chandler. (Greene and Long, Prefect-street)  
 Seymour, J. Poole, cabinet-maker. (Pearson, Temple)  
 Sims, R. E. Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bartlett's-buildings)  
 Tatham, T. Ashley, dealer. (Davidson, Clement's-inn)  
 Thomson, W. Preston, hawkers. (Hurd, Furnival's-inn)  
 Tomkins, C. Kennington, printseller. (Hague, Cannon-row)  
 Winter, B. Long-acre, cabinet-maker. (Allen, Frith-street)  
 Watts, E. Malmsbury, surgeon. (Vizard, Gray's-inn)  
 Wootton, W. Kugeley, hatter. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's-inn)  
 Warner, R. George yard, factor. (Johnson, Ely-place)  
 Williams, H. R. St. Agnes le Clare, brewer. (Collins and Reynolds, Spital-square)  
 Whitehead, R. M. Hertford, grocer. (Brown, Little Friday-street)  
 Wood, R. Basinghall-street, warehouseman. (Tomlinson, Warrford-court)  
 White, H. Evesham, currier. (Smart, Staples-inn)

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Anderson, W. Paisley, muslin manufacturer, Dec. 3  
 Allen, R. High Wycomb, carrier, Dec. 6  
 Broadhurst, W. Harp-lane, sugar-baker, Nov. 18  
 Bingham, J. and R. Glover, Bell-yard, hat-makers, Dec. 13  
 Bramley, J. Halifax, tailor, Nov. 19  
 Brook, S. and Mark Webster, Morley, merchants, Nov. 21  
 Burr, George, Maidstone, scrivener, Dec. 9  
 Buttal, J. Greek Street, ironmonger, Nov. 25  
 Blechley, G. Godmanchester, draper, Nov. 28

Battier, J. R. and J. J. Zornlin, Devonshire-square, merchants, Dec. 1  
 Beetham, N. Sloane-street, smith, Dec. 16  
 Bedwell, J. Cheltenham, banker, Dec. 4  
 Boughey, T. Handsworth, builder, Dec. 3  
 Bryan, J. B. Derby, mercer, January 1  
 Booty, W. Hepworth, seed merchant, Dec. 12  
 Burbidge, M. Sheerness, shopkeeper, Dec. 9  
 Boyce, Jos. and John, Bordesley, brass founders, Dec. 13  
 Coombs, E. St. James's-street, stationer, Nov. 20  
 Cornish, R. Woolston, dealer, Nov. 20  
 Coles, W. Chelsea, baker, Nov. 19  
 Currie, H.—J. Currie, and J. Crooke, Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 21  
 Cheshire, T. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Nov. 27  
 Collier, A. North Shields, druggist, Nov. 28  
 Dodd, J. Lime-street, packer, Nov. 25  
 Emery, H. Bishopgate-street, woollen draper, Nov. 20  
 Ellis, B. Chester, hardwareman, Dec. 15  
 Fagg, B. High Holborn, saddler, Nov. 22  
 Fluke, J. Manchester, cabinet-maker, Nov. 17  
 Fowler, J. Foster-lane, warehouseman, Dec. 9  
 Foster, J. Bartlett's-buildings-passage, goldsmith, Dec. 6  
 Ford, W. Oswestry, scrivener, Dec. 15  
 Fox, W. H. Laytonstone, apothecary, Nov. 25  
 Fagg, B. High Holborn, saddler, Dec. 27  
 Gretwell, J. Wisbeach, grocer, December 1  
 Gibbon, J. Exeter, baker, November 24  
 Glasbrook, T. G. and B. Wigan, grocers, November 19  
 Grigg, W. Wickham Market, linen draper, December 6  
 Gell, W. S. St. Ives, shopkeeper, November 28  
 Gill, T. Doncaster, grocer, December 16  
 Hall, P. Cateaton-street, factor, November 22  
 Heild, J. Tollerton, coal merchant, November 18  
 Humphreys, H. Machynlleth, shopkeeper, November 28  
 Holloway, J. Aylesbury, innholder, December 1  
 Hoare, J. Tottenham-court-road, builder, November 29  
 Harrison, S. Bath, wine merchant, December 9  
 Hanson, B. and E. Asling, Charter-house-square, merchants, December 13  
 Hamilton, G. Goldsmith-street, warehouseman, Dec. 13  
 Harding, S. Ludlow, linen draper, December 10  
 Jacques, J. sen. and jun. Holborn, chimney-piece-makers, December 1  
 Luning, J. W. Lawrence Poulney-lane, merchant, November 25  
 Leving, N. Newgate-street, linen draper, December 13  
 Lipcombe, D. Gloucester, mercer, November 24  
 Lafone, S. Liverpool, merchant, December 22  
 Mufson, W. Smithfield, merchant, December 1  
 Moody, M. King-street, cornfactor, November 28  
 Metcalfe, C. Manchester, sustain manufacturer, Dec. 9  
 Marshall, R. Adwick upon Street, corn-trader, Dec. 16  
 Marshall, J. and J. Trewinnard, Cherry-garden-street, brewers, December 16  
 Nunes, J. Liverpool, and R. Hurrocks, Charlton, America, merchants, November 29  
 Notley, G. Dartford, innholder, December 9  
 Phillips, T. Cullum-street, wine merchant, Dec. 9  
 Piercy, J. sen. and jun. New Bridge-street, merchants, November 29  
 Priestley, G. Leeds, merchant, November 29  
 Pound, J. Maidstone, dealer, December 18  
 Payne, T. and R. Cheapside, goldsmiths, December 9  
 Parker, J. St. Paul's Church-yard, goldsmith, December 3  
 Pereira, A. M. and H. Castellain, Old Bethlem, merchants, December 9  
 Pratt, C. Cambridge, hair-dresser, December 6  
 Purdy, W. Mark lane, broker, December 20  
 Rawlins, T.—J. Gifford, and L. Graham, Liverpool, merchants, December 1  
 Roope, R. H. Dartmouth, merchant, November 22  
 Ross, G. Kingsland-road, feedman, November 25  
 Roberts, J. Compton-street, tent-maker, December 13  
 Stanton, T. Leadenhall-street, merchant, November 29  
 Smith, J. Mansfield, innkeeper, Nov. 22  
 Swire, J. Halifax, merchant, Nov. 20  
 Saufe, J. Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 26  
 Shivers, S. Nicholas-lane, merchant, Nov. 12  
 Staples, R. T. St. Ives, draper, Dec. 1  
 Silk, S. London-wall, plasterer, Dec. 16  
 Teare, P. Salter's Hall-court, merchant, Dec. 6  
 Tovey, W. jun. Bridge-road, Lambeth, grocer, Dec. 2  
 Vasey, G. Bath, hofier, Nov. 25  
 Whytehead, T. Millholm, cotton manufacturer, Nov. 19  
 Walker, T. Ashton under Line, cotton manufacturer, Nov. 18  
 Watt, A. Northaw-place, farmer, Nov. 18  
 Wilton, R. Colchester-street, Dec. 9  
 Well, J. and T. Davis, New Bond-street, silversmiths, Dec. 9  
 Wergman, G. and J. Colebert, Denmark-street, goldsmiths, Nov. 28  
 Walsham, C. and H. J. Payne, Cheapside, linen drapers, Dec. 9  
 Watson, J. and W. Willcocks, Norwich, merchants, Dec. 18

Errata in the last Number, at page 345, in the announcement of Dr. Dickson's Practical Agriculture, read "comprehensive and important;" and in the subsequent paragraph, read "can never be published without interest, and it cannot fail to derive peculiar effect from the genius of Mrs. Corvley."—In the present Number, at page 428, col. 1. line last, after the word Germany, insert bar.—Ibid, col. 2, line 7, for brought read bought.—P. 429, col. 1. l. 39, for and read none.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

*In November, 1800.*

**I**N our speculations upon peace, our readers will be disposed to believe that we have followed our wishes rather than our judgments, and been led by the delusions of fancy rather than by the evidence of facts. They will, however, only do us justice in remembering that we grounded these predictions on the broad basis of public necessity, and not on the caprices of modern statesmen. It is ours only to say, what would be politic and wise, not to determine in what manner weak men will act.

Notwithstanding these unpromising appearances, we however do not yet despair—Peace is deferred indeed, but the hope of it is not to be relinquished. We are indeed of opinion that the true reason why the negotiation has not as yet taken a favourable turn is, that fallacious expectations have been formed of assistance from the Emperor Paul. That hope once frustrated, we cannot believe that Austria unsupported, will again embark in the unequal contest; and peace once consolidated with Austria, Great Britain will then have no alternative; we may not, it is true, be able to obtain terms as favourable, as if we had been the first to conclude a bargain, but peace of some kind we must have; and sorry we are to say that almost any peace will be preferable to this ruinous war.

## FRANCE.

The negotiation between Austria and France, which was to have commenced at Luneville, was, it appears, in reality commenced at Paris. At Bar-le-Duc, the Count Cobentzel met Joseph Bonaparte on his way to Luneville, and, taking him into his carriage, held a conversation, the result of which was, that they changed their course, and arrived together at Paris on the evening of the 20th of October. Their arrival was quickly followed by that of the Marquis de Lucchesini, Plenipotentiary from Berlin; of M. Cetto, a Minister from the Elector of Bavaria; of Schimmelpenninck, on the part of the Batavian Republic; and of the advocate Bolla, for the Duke of Parma; a Russian envoy also was daily expected.

The term of the armistice between the Emperor and the French Republic expired on the 5th of November, and, if we may believe the accounts published in the Paris journals, it is about to be renewed for four months longer.

Hostilities, it appears, were on the point of commencing in Italy, when General Brune was informed of the arrival of Count Cobentzel at Luneville. He immediately took the earliest opportunity of informing General Bellegarde that until he should receive further orders from his government, he would suspend the motions of his armies. After several communications on the subject, they agreed to give each other ten days previous notice; that the Austrian army should continue to occupy that part of the Ferrarese which it now occupies, though contrary to the Convention of Marengo; and that the French army should continue to occupy Tuscany.

In the French Republic a measure has been adopted of a very comprehensive nature in favour of the Emigrants desirous to return to their country. Want of room prevents our remarking at any length on the nature of this decree; and confines us to saying, that, according to some calculations, it will open a door for the return of no less than 145,000 Frenchmen to their families and friends. A general erasure was perhaps thought dangerous; but the following descriptions of persons only are excepted from the benefit of this decree; viz. those who have borne arms against France; those who have formed a part of the household or military establishment of the French princes since they left France; those who have accepted offices or employments from them, or from the powers at war with the republic; those whom the government, after the report of the committee appointed in February, thought proper to keep on the list; and those who had not petitioned to be struck out of the list before the 24th of December last. It is expected, however, that ere long this act of government will be either extended, or interpreted with still greater latitude than is expressed.

On the 4th of November, Count de Cobentzel set out from Paris for Luneville, and Joseph Bonaparte followed him the next morning. Previous to his departure, Count Cobentzel sent a courier to Calais, with dispatches to the British government.

Intelligence arrived at Paris about the same time from Milan, of the French troops having taken Arezzo by assault. The most violent part of the Tuscan armed levies had taken refuge at that place. Several thousand Aretins perished on the occasion.

Since



Since our last we have to remark that hostilities have been renewed in Tuscany by the French General Brune, who states, that, conformably to the second article of the late preliminaries, and the particular Convention of Castiglione, he had summoned the general commanding for the Grand Duke, to disarm the levy *en masse*; and that, on his refusal, General Dupont entered Florence on the 15th of October, and General Clement took possession of Leghorn on the following day. More than 25,000 of the levy *en masse* were disarmed and returned to their homes; and all the English merchandize in Tuscany (particularly at Leghorn) was confiscated to the profit of the Republic. The following are the motives which the *Moniteur* avows for this act: "That the emperor had undertaken in the preliminaries signed by St. Julien to disarm the levy in mass. That by the additional convention concluded at Castiglione, between Generals Marmont and Hohenzollern, General Brune consented to wait an answer from Vienna respecting the evacuation of the Ferrareze by the Austrians, who were to evacuate that country in pursuance of the treaty of Marengo; but as the price of this condescension, no mention was made of Tuscany in the treaty of Castiglione. That a few days before Leghorn had been taken possession of by the French, an English fleet had appeared off it; and foresight was eminently useful in war, &c."

## SWEDEN.

The most curious and important article that we find in the German papers, is a letter transmitted by the Swedish ministry to the minister of his Catholic majesty, in answer to the representation lately made, on the subject of a violation of a Swedish bottom at Barcelona, which was stated to have been there used by the English as an instrument in the capture of two Spanish frigates. His Swedish majesty is made to express his sorrow, that another instance has occurred of an insult offered to a neutral flag; but he hopes that in due time remonstrance will have its effect, and justice be obtained for such frequent violations; both by the French and English meanwhile, with the *retort courtoise*, he calls to the recollection of his Catholic Majesty, that they generally happen in Spanish ports, where no measures are taken to prevent them.

## EGYPT.

We are now given to understand that General Menou, rejecting all overtures of accommodation, has recommenced hostilities, and is proceeding with the principal

part of his forces against Syria; the former attempt to penetrate into which country was frustrated by the bravery and promptitude of Sir Sidney Smith. The Republican general is said to have been joined by several of the Beys, who, having been informed that the Ottoman court intended, immediately on the expulsion of the French, to change the old Egyptian government, and destroy the power of the Mamelukes, thus followed the example of Murat Bey, as the only measure they could adopt for securing their independence. The army of the Grand Vizier (which is represented by the French accounts as feeble and disorganized) is stationed near Jaffa. But by letters from Hamburg of the 5th of November, we are informed that a negotiation has recommenced between the Grand Vizier and General Menou for the evacuation of Egypt, on terms similar to those under which the unfortunate Kleber was about to depart. This report is however essentially at variance with the latest accounts in the French journals, which state Menou to be firmly resolved on retaining possession of that country.

## RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia, whose singular treatment of Count Cobentzel when envoy from Vienna at Petersburg, our readers cannot have forgotten, was said to have lately expressed a desire of seeing at his court an ambassador extraordinary from the Emperor of Germany. Humble individuals like ourselves ought not to presume to judge of imperial feelings with regard to insults; and therefore we do not affect to be surprised at hearing that a splendid embassy was preparing in consequence of such intimation, and that Prince Charles of Auerberg, with Count Westphal as his minister in ordinary, was appointed to that honour. Later advices however acquaint us, that the emperor of all the Russias has again positively refused to admit an ambassador from the Court of Vienna.

## WEST INDIES.

The disputes that so long existed at St. Domingo, between the Republican generals Toussaint L'Overture and Rigaud, have at last terminated by the expulsion of the latter from the colony; since which, the municipality of Aux Cayes has solicited Toussaint to take possession of that town. There does not appear at present much reason to believe, that the report sometime since prevalent, of this Mulatto general's intending to declare himself independent of France, were well founded; for he has recently issued several proclamations to the inhabitants, and to the different

ferent civil and military authorities of the island, in which he fully recognizes the Republic; exhorts them to fidelity, industry, and brotherly love; and promises a complete amnesty for all past animosities and disorders.

The Dutch settlement of Curaçoa, which was some time since taken possession of by the French, has surrendered to the arms of his Britannic Majesty.

#### AMERICA.

In the preliminary convention that has been entered into between France and America the principle of free bottoms making free goods, is distinctly recognized; and liberty of trade with nations at war with France (except to ports, &c. under blockade) is admitted. In return, the French are entitled to every privilege of the most favoured nation in all their intercourse with America. The form of a convention seems to have been preferred to that of a definitive treaty, with the view of preventing any dispute which might have arisen between America and England, if the treaty of alliance and commerce of 1778 had been specifically renewed. The present arrangement professes to lay down the principles of connection, without conferring any privileges or forming any alliance that might be considered as prejudicial to other nations. One article in this treaty, however, has been considered by some as pointedly directed by France against the maritime system of Great Britain, with a view to conciliate the grateful approbation of the Northern powers, and as an instrument of coalition between the two Republics, to establish the claims, with respect to neutral rights, that have been asserted by Sweden and Denmark. The article alluded to, is that which stipulates that all neutral vessels, under convoy of a ship of war of its own nation, shall pass freely without being visited, on the word of honour of the commander of the convoy that the said vessels do not belong to the enemies of either of the contracting parties. Whether there be any concealed meaning or secret article on this subject we do not know; but by the stipulation, as here verbally expressed, the contracting parties seem to us only to wave mutually the exercise of a right, without calling in question the existence of such right, or interfering with the exercise of it by any other power.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

His majesty opened the session of parliament on the 11th of November, by a

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speech from the throne. It commences by stating, that in consequence of the high price of provisions, his majesty had been induced at this early period to assemble parliament, for the purpose of adopting such measures as in its wisdom it should think advisable, in order to afford relief to the poorer classes of the community, and to prevent in future a recurrence of the evil. It recommends to the lords and commons also to embrace measures for the permanent improvement of the agriculture of the kingdom, and for the purpose of immediate relief, to attend to the best mode of procuring an importation of grain of every description from abroad; such, aided by the example of *frugality* and *economy* at home, his majesty conceives will be the best means of contributing to the reduction of the high price of corn. The speech next recommends to parliament to bestow due attention on the laws, by which the general commerce of the country is protected. He next proceeds to remark on the indispensable necessity there is not to suffer the business of the markets to be interrupted, and points out the danger of preventing the necessary supply of the same.

To the gentlemen of the House of Commons the speech states, that his majesty has ordered the proper estimates to be laid before the house for carrying on the public service; but with respect to the estimate of the public service of the year, that could not be laid before the house until the united parliament assembled. The speech next proceeds to inform the lords and commons, that his majesty had directed copies to be laid before them of the communications which passed between his majesty and the French government, respecting a negotiation for peace. "You will see in them (says the speech), fresh and striking proofs of my earnest desire to contribute to the re-establishment of general tranquillity. That desire, on my part, has hitherto been unhappily frustrated by the determination of the enemy to enter only on a separate negotiation, in which it was impossible for me to engage consistently either with public faith, or with a due regard to the permanent security of Europe. My anxiety for the speedy restoration of peace remains unaltered; and there will be no obstacle nor delay on my part, to the adoption of such measures as may best tend to promote and accelerate that desirable end, consistently with the honour of this country, and the true interests of my people."



When his majesty had retired, the Duke of Somerset rose to move the address, which was seconded by Lord Hobart, who spoke ably in support of what fell from the noble duke. Lord Holland displayed his usual talents. He lamented the existing scarcity, and agreed with ministers, that too much attention should not be paid to clamours against forestallers, regraters, and persons accused of monopoly. He contended that the scarcity was attributable to the war, and concluded by moving an amendment, the purport of which was to advise his majesty to remove his present ministers as a first step towards procuring the blessings of peace. Lord Grenville spoke at considerable length, and defended the conduct of ministers. In the course of his speech, he expressly declared, that since the battle of Morengo Bonaparte had acquired a sufficient eligibility to treat with this country, but that last year he held his title but by a slender twig. The motion for Lord Holland's amendment was put, and negatived. The original address was then put and carried—Contents 50, non-contents 5.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Wrottesley moved the address and Mr. Dickenson seconded it. Mr. Grey could not think of supporting that spirit of unanimity so strongly recommended by the friends of administration. If, instead of energy and wisdom, their conduct was marked by feebleness and distraction—if, instead of industry and care, they had shewn profusion and profligacy—if, instead of promptitude and vigour, they had manifested irresolution and despair—then the country could entertain no hope but by the removal of those in power; and by placing the helm in better hands we might save ourselves from a general shipwreck. We were bound, however, to examine our real situation, and to tell the people the truth; to deceive at this crisis was criminal in the extreme. War, as Mr. Sheridan had expressed himself, was the real cause of our calamities. The present administration deserved every censure for their misconduct. We were told that France was completely ruined. Oh! fatal confidence in these allegations! France recovered her energies, and all our hopes were destroyed by one single battle, that of Marengo. We were desired to repose confidence in the magnanimous Paul. They were sunk into shame and sorrow, for having neglected to negotiate when they had a powerful ascendancy, when they might have commanded very advan-

tageous conditions. "But (said he) I am not surprised at their ignorance. I am not surprised that they could not foresee the grand designs of the stupendous genius who now governs France." Mr. Grey concluded, by moving as an amendment, to leave out the concluding paragraph of the address, for the purpose of substituting another, expressive of a wish for a speedy negotiation for peace. Mr. Sheridan said, without pledging himself for his conduct in any future stage of the business, he should agree to vote for the address in the first instance. He did not, at the same time, concur in every part of it. The rest of the speakers were, Sir Francis Borellet, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Rose, Mr. T. Jones, and Mr. Pitt. The question was then put, the amendment was lost, and the original address voted.

By accounts collected from the Paris papers, dated October the 7th, we understand that Lord Keith's fleet anchored some days before between Tetuan and Ceuta. On the 3d, it weighed anchor, and proceeded in line of battle between Cadiz and St. Petri. On the 4th, it entered the Bay of Cadiz at the point of Rotta. The fleet consisted of fourteen sail of the line, eighteen frigates, and ninety transports. It was supposed it had 18,000 men on board. On the 5th and 6th, the fleet kept the same position, and appeared to be preparing for a landing between Rotta and Port St. Mars. General Don Thomas de Morla, lately appointed governor of Cadiz, where he arrived during the most violent period of the epidemic disease, thought it right to send a note to the English admiral, stating to him the situation of the inhabitants, and the *odium* which must, among all civilized nations, attach to the English name, if any attack was made upon that city. General Abercromby and Admiral Keith sent a reply to the governor, in which they proposed to him to deliver up the ships already armed, and those which were arming, the crews and officers of which might be set at liberty, and on complying with this condition they would withdraw their fleet. The governor of Cadiz, however, sent back a most spirited and magnanimous answer, in which he stated the erroneous conclusion which they had drawn from his letter, and declared that he was every way prepared to repel any hostile attack.

On the 6th of October the whole of the expedition came to anchor before Cadiz; but on the 7th, the wind having come round to the south east, they dropped their fore-

fails and tacked off the shore, until pretty late in the afternoon; and towards evening they were about six leagues distant. The masters of the fishing vessels, stopped by the Squadron, declared, that it was the intention of the enemy to attempt a descent, between Candon and Regla; but they were prevented by the south wind. It would appear however from their not hazarding an attack, that they must have thought the numbers of the Spaniards to be very formidable: and thus ended this doubly disgraceful business. Disgraceful in attacking a place labouring under the severe visitation of providence; and as impolitic as disgraceful, as a certain means of introducing the plague into this country. The silence observed by the men in office, has given room for much private report and opinions on this subject; the impression made by which on the public mind is such as we cannot but wish to see removed.

A French Journal of the 11th of November, contains a letter from Tariffa, a small Spanish town, seated on an eminence on the Straits of Gibraltar (from which place it is distant about 17 miles) which states that on the 16th of October, the signal towers on this coast took advantage of the first moment when the horizon cleared up to correspond together, and they announced that they had descried two days before, fifteen ships of the line, nine frigates, and thirty merchant ships, which seemed to be endeavouring to enter the bay of Gibraltar. The weather becoming cloudy prevented farther correspondence. Some ships of war, frigates and transports, pushed at different times into the ocean, but the weather was so thick that it was difficult to distinguish them. It is said also, that a part of this convoy was beating up behind the hill of Gibraltar, trying to re-enter the Straits, and several of the ships had been driven on shore. From these accounts there is reason to fear the Squadron and convoy are actually dispersed, and that it will be a long time before they can be collected.

Letters from Plymouth, of the 19th of November, confirm the unpleasing intelligence of the loss of the Marlborough, of 74 guns, Captain Sotheby, on the 4th inst. near Belleisle, but that her crew were saved by his majesty's ship Captain. Every exertion was made to get her off by throwing her guns and every other moveable article

overboard to lighten her; but this proved ineffectual, and the sea washed her from the rocks into a cove nearer the shore, where her masts being all cut away, she providentially rode out the storm until the next morning. The Captain was all this time in sight of her distress, but could not afford her the least assistance. The next day the gale abated, and the boats from the Captain were able to approach near enough to take her whole crew: at this time the water was as high within her as the orlop deck, and she must have foundered soon after.

The correspondence which lately passed between the British and French governments on the subject of an armistice is extremely voluminous, consisting of forty-seven pages and an appendix. From these documents it appears, that the desire of the British government to treat conjointly with its Imperial Ally, having been communicated to the French government through the medium of the court of Vienna, the Consulate authorized their agent in this country, M. Otto, to demand upon the subject some further explanation from his majesty's ministers, proposing at the same time a general armistice between the fleets and armies of the two states, in order that while England took a share in the negotiation, France should not find herself under a suspension of arms with one power, and a continuation of hostilities with Great Britain; and also, with respect to the places besieged and blockaded, that Malta, Alexandria and Belleisle, shall be assimilated to the places of Ulm, of Philipsburgh, and Ingolstadt; that is to say, all Neutral or French vessels shall have permission freely to enter them, in order to furnish them with provisions."

The present session of parliament will form an integral session, as it is to be terminated not by an adjournment, but by a prorogation. This circumstance is particularly worthy the notice of such as may have bills to offer, or petitions to present to the house, as, if they cannot be forwarded to a conclusion within the short space of six weeks, they must then fall to the ground, and it will be necessary to bring them forward *de novo* in the session of 1801. The imperial parliament stands prorogued by royal proclamation to the 22d day of January next.



## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

*Married.*] William Whistler, esq. of Fairlight-place, Sussex, to Miss Mackay, of Dover-street.

Thomas Starling Benson, esq. of Horsley-down, to Miss Newbury, daughter of the late Mr. Newbury, brewer, of Stoney-lane.

At Mary-le-bone Church, the Rev. Geo. Osborne, of Teigh, in Rutlandshire, to Miss Latham, of Nottingham-place.

At Bermondsey, John Lewis, esq. to Miss P. M. Campbell, of Bermondsey Church-yard.

At Hackney, Mr. J. C. Stocqueter, of Abchurch-lane, to Miss Eliz. Hayward.

Daniel Hooffstetter, esq. to Miss F. M. Duveluz.

Captain Wilson, to Miss Pinchback, daughter of Wm. Pinchback, esq. of Fenchurch-street.

At Newington, Surrey, Mr. Caldecot, of the Bank of England, to Miss S. Redfarn, of Walworth.

Thomas Garland Murray, esq. of the East India Company's service, to Miss Eliz. Hamilton, daughter of William Hamilton, esq. of Blackheath.

Captain Cruden, of the First Royal Tower Hamlet Militia, to Miss Moody, only daughter of Rt. Sadlier Moody, esq. one of the commissioners for victualling his Majesty's navy.

At Mary-le-bone Church, Anthony Bourdois, esq. to Miss Burney, of Beaumont-street.

At Newington Church, the Rev. Mr. Palmer, late of St. Mary's, Reading, to Miss Gaskin, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gaskin, of Stoke Newington.

Captain Anderson, of the navy, to Miss Eggleston, of Kilham.

At St. Bride's, John Francis Defanges, esq. of Wheeler-street, Spital-square, to Miss Eliz. Hampton, second daughter of Mr. Geo. Hampton, of Fountain-square, Strand.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Samuel Holman, esq. to Miss Jeffreys, eldest daughter of the late Rd. Jeffreys, esq. of Penkelly, Brecon.

At Stoke Newington, Mr. Tho. Hicklin, merchant, of Bow-lane, to Miss Furtado.

At St. Mary's, Lambeth, J. H. T. Potter, esq. of Cheltenham, to the celebrated Mrs. Williams, professor of astrology, of Stangate-place, and late of Bath.

At Greenwich, Lieut. Alex. Rt. Kerr, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Raifon.

At St. John's Church, Westminster, Lieut. John Hotchkis, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Pearce, daughter of the late Rd. Pearce, esq.

At St. James's Church, Signor Francis Bianchi, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Mr. Jackson, surgeon, of Sloane-street.

At St. Martin's Church, the Hon. Mr.

York, son of the Bishop of Ely, to Miss Cocks, eldest daughter of James Cocks, esq. banker.

Arthur Wm. Gregory, esq. of the East India Company's service, to Miss Marina Grote, of Gloucester-place.

At St. Margaret Pattens, Rood-lane, Mr. Robert Elliott, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Frank, of Nine Elms.

Mr. Chitty, of Leatherhead, to Miss Clarkson, of Mount-row, City-road.

At St. Andrew Undershaft, Mr. Charles Lyford, surgeon, of Winchester, to Miss Townsend, of Lime-street.

Mr. O'Shee, to Miss Darell, of Sloane-terrace.

At St. James's Church, Mr. William Nicol, of Pall-mall, to Miss Harriet Chelhyre, of Manchester.

At Putney, J. D. Hofe, esq. to Miss Maria Jennings.

*Died.*] In Fenchurch-street, Mr. David Richardson.

In Furnival's-inn, John Dayrell Martin, esq.

In New Ormond-street, Mrs. Webb, late of Richmond, Surry.

At Bromley, Mr. Henry Reed, surgeon.

In Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, Philip Alwood, esq.

Mr. Wm Savill, second son of Mr. Tho. Savill, of Aldgate.

At Greenwich, Mrs. Braithwaite, wife of Admiral Braithwaite.

In Bishopsgate-street, aged 31, Mr. Daniel Levering.

In Lad-lane, John Smith, esq.

At Clapham Common, aged 49, Thomas Fletcher, esq.

At Blackheath, aged 78, George Marsh, esq. one of the commissioners of his Majesty's navy. He had been 64 years in the service of the public, discharging his duty, in various stations, with a zeal and integrity which will never be exceeded; and as a man, uniformly supporting an unaffected, pious, pure and benevolent character.

At Hampstead, Cornwall Smalley, esq.

At the Red Lion Inn, Feltham, James Ellis, esq. of Whetstone, aged 71.

At Kingsbury, St. Alban's, Ralph Smith, esq.

Mr. Spark, of the Accomptants Office, in the Bank of England.

In Upper Thornhaugh-street, aged 33, Mr. Thomas Carter, coal merchant; a gentleman well known and much respected in the musical world.

In Falcon-street, Mr. John Guy, stock-broker.

In Seething-lane, John D'Oyley, esq.

In Threadneedle-street, Mr. Samuel Wood, refiner.

Miss Harris, only daughter of Mr. John Harris, of Cannon-street.

At Chelsea, aged 73, Mr. Lucas Birch, late of Cornhill.

At Homerton, Mrs. Ludlam; also, Mrs. Boddicott, relict of R. Boddicott, esq.

In Essex-street, Mr. Henry Corderoy, an attorney of unblemished character, and a member of the corps of Surrey Volunteer Cavalry.

At his house, on Woolwich Common, aged 76, Lieut. Gen. Forbes Macbean, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

At his house, in Portland-place, aged 44, Lord Ranelagh, colonel of the Leicester regiment of Fencibles, and M. P. for Leicester.

In the Tower, Stanesby Alchorne, esq. late King's Assay Master.

In New-court, Crutched-friars, Mrs. Cox, wife of Mr. John Cox, merchant.

In Hatton-garden, Mrs. Davies, wife of the Rev. James Davies, minister of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

At Clapton, aged 92, Rd. Hardy, M. D. the last surviving pupil of the celebrated Boerhaave.

In Spital-square, Dr. Cruden.

In Milman-street, Bedford-row, Mrs. Sophia Benamor, wife of James Benamor, M. D.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Major General Lewis, Colonel of the Royal Garrison Battalion, and Lieut. Governor of Carlisle Castle.

In Bridges-street, Covent-garden, Mrs. Barr.

At Merton-place, Surrey, aged 60, Charles Greaves, esq.

In Newcastle-street, Strand, Mrs. Pickstone.

In Milk-street, Cheap-side, Christopher Parker, esq.

In New Compton-street, aged 56, Mr. Henry Willey.

In the Strand, Mrs. Skill, wife of Mr. John Skill.

At Newington Butts, aged 93, John Farn, esq.

Mr. Bayly, only son of the Hon. Capt. Paget Bayly, of the navy, and nephew to the Earl of Uxbridge.

At Islington, Mrs. Cornthwaite, widow of the Rev. Tho. Cornthwaite, late vicar of Hackney.

At Tottenham, Wm. Hornby, esq.

At his house, at Tottenham, Mr. Alderman Hamerton, aged 66, his death was brought on by a series of convulsive fits, which first arose from a paralytic stroke he received about two years since. He had realized a considerable fortune by the introduction of the Scotch pavement into London. The Lee-Bridge Mills, which he had lately lett to government, were an extremely lucrative concern; and his connection with his brother, Thomas Hamerton, of Lyng-Mills, Norfolk,

added much to his possessions. The greater part of the alderman's property devolves to his son, Mr. Charles Hamerton, paviour, of Whitefriars.

Mr. Jesse Ramsden, F. R. S. and member of most of the learned societies in Europe; his merits as an artist in the mathematical line are above all eulogium; and his death will be regretted by every astronomer in Europe. He was born at Hallifax, where he served his apprenticeship to a hot-presser; and soon after coming to London, he married the daughter of Mr. Dolland, the optician, by which means he was introduced to the knowledge of a profession, in which his genius enabled him to attract the attention of the public, and his private worth no less endeared him to his friends.

At Knutsford, on a journey, in the 33d year of his age, Thomas Whaley, esq. well known by the journey which, eight or ten years ago, he, for a considerable wager, undertook to Jerusalem; and which has since obtained to him the appellation of Jerusalem Whaley. He was the son of a gentleman of very considerable property in the North of Ireland. His father, when advanced in years, married a lady much younger than himself, and left her a widow with seven children. Three years after the death of her husband, Mrs. Whaley married Mr. Richardson, a gentleman of respectable character in Gloucestershire, who is still living. Thomas was the eldest son of Mr. Whaley, and had a property of 10,000l. per ann. left him by his father. At the age of sixteen, he was sent to Paris, to learn the French language, and to accomplish himself in the arts of fencing, dancing, &c. He was placed under the care of a gentleman who had formerly been in the army; and who, having spent a good part of his life on the continent, was supposed to be a fit person to undertake the direction of young Whaley's studies. It soon however appeared that the tutor had not the ability to check the volatile disposition of his pupil. Mr. Whaley purchased horses and hounds, took a house in Paris, and another in the country, each of which was open for the reception of his friends. His finances, ample as they were, were found inadequate to support his extraordinary expences; and, with the hope of supplying his deficiencies he had recourse to the gaming table; which only contributed to increase his embarrassments. In one night he lost upwards of 14,000l. The bill which he drew upon his banker, La Touche, in Dublin, for this sum, was sent back protested, and it became necessary for him to quit Paris. He returned to England, and his creditors, or rather the people who had swindled him out of this money, were glad to compound for half the sum. After staying some time in London, he went back to Ireland, and and took a house in Dublin, where he lived in the most expensive manner. Soon getting tired



tired of the insipid sameness of the mode of life he was engaged in, he determined again to visit the continent. While he was still hesitating as to the exact place of destination, some friends with whom he was dining, and who had heard that he was intending to go abroad, made inquiry of him whither he was going. He hastily answered, "to Jerusalem." Being convinced that he had no such intention, they offered to wager him any sum that he did not go thither. Though when he gave the answer to their enquiry, he had not the most distant idea of such an expedition, yet stimulated by the offers made him, he accepted them to the amount of 15,000*l.* and on the following day he made preparations for his journey. He set out in a few days after he had made his engagements, accomplished the journey, and returned to Dublin within the time to which he was limited, claiming and receiving from his antagonists the reward of his unexpected exploit. After staying some time in Dublin, he again went to Paris, and was witness to many of those interesting scenes which occurred in the early part of the revolution in France. He staid in Paris till after the return of the king from Varennes; and when it became no longer safe for a subject of the king of Great Britain to remain in France, he returned to Ireland. Soon afterwards he became connected with a young woman of amiable disposition, who lived with him till the time of her death; and by whom he had four children, three of whom have survived him. Not having employment sufficient for his active mind, he came to England, and frequenting the fashionable gaming houses in London, at Newmarket, at Brighton, &c. he soon dissipated a large part of his remaining fortune. He then retired to the Isle of Man, where he employed himself in cultivating and improving an estate he possessed there, and in educating his children. He at the same time drew up memoirs of his own life, with a view

to their publication, written for the express purpose of preventing other young men from being led into similar errors with himself; and containing some excellent reflections on the folly of the life he had led, and on the small share of happiness he had, with the ample means he possessed, produced to himself or to others. On the death of the lady above-mentioned, he married the Hon. Miss Lawless, sister to the present Lord Cloncurry.

[The late John Hole, esq. of Ilington, whose death was hastily noticed at page 368, of our last number, was the son of a respectable gentleman near South Molton, Devon, who is now living, and although 96 years of age, frequently takes the amusement of hunting. In early life Mr. H. settled in Ilington, as a surgeon, apothecary, and accoucheur, where he married an amiable lady, who has, during several years, been a valetudinarian. By her he had two sons and four daughters, who are all (except his second daughter) still living to lament his loss. Mr. Hole, about three years before the commencement of the present war, was appointed a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, and always conducted himself in that important office with great integrity and honour. The expression in our last, that he was "a time-serving character," was obviously as invidious as unfounded. It crept into our Magazine by accident; the usual editorial revisions having been rendered impracticable, in consequence of a fire that happened in the office of the Printer, towards the latter end of the month, which consumed two half sheets of the Magazine after they had been printed off, and so far deranged its progress, that it was with extreme difficulty the number could be printed by the time of publication. We feel it therefore our incumbent duty to make these remarks as an atonement to the relatives of the deceased, and in justice to the character of our work.]

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

### WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

[\*\*\* Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.]

#### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The Newcastle Volunteers, consisting of 400 cavalry and infantry, were lately reviewed by Lieut. Gen. Balfour, and highly complimented for their military appearance.

The Volunteers of South Shields, Sunderland, Hexham, Durham, and Stockton, have been complimented on similar occasions.

A butcher of Newcastle has been fined 5*s.* for selling meat on the Sabbath, by Mr. Cannel, the present Mayor.

Twenty-one men, three women, and a child, were drowned during the last year in the Tyne, within the cognizance of the coroners of the corporation of Newcastle.

A letter inserted in *The Newcastle Chronicle*, from Mr. Thomas Thompson, of Hull, recommends the establishment of a House of Industry in Newcastle, on the plan of that of Hull. Mr. Thomson admits, however, that the labour of making this establishment has been great, and the abuse from the poor not a little,

a little, and that the expences of the poor have so much increased, that it is in contemplation to assess shipping and stock in trade. Their poor rate is Sol. per week.

Dr. CAYLEY, of Durham, has, with great spirit, inserted a recommendation of the Cow Pox inoculation in the Northern Papers, and his statement has been approved of by Messrs. Potts and Clifton, James, Green, Ward, and Fethergill, surgeons, in Durham, by Mr. Riddock, Sedgefield, and by Mr. Nelson, Chester-le-Street, all of whom offer to inoculate the poor gratis. This inoculation is now so extensively adopted that there can be no doubt but in a few years the Small Pox will be entirely extirpated.

The common brewers of Newcastle have entered into a resolution to prosecute all persons who may be guilty of stealing, cutting up, or destroying or disposing of any of their casks.

John Strong, attorney, and William Wood, cooper, both of Newcastle, have been committed to Durham Goal, on a charge of forging the conveyance of an estate. Mr. George Barras, linen-draper, implicated in the same charge, has been found drowned in a creek near Sunderland.

A horse belonging to a military gentleman, for a wager of 50 guineas, lately trotted 70 miles on the Morpeth road, in six hours and ten minutes; he was allowed seven to perform it in. While we admire, in such cases the wonderful exertions of this noble animal, we cannot refrain from reprobating the thoughtless cruelty of masters, who wantonly expose a valuable and faithful servant to such a needless profusion of his powers. Surely, if men will make such a wanton waste of bodily health the subject of gambling transactions, they ought to imitate poor Jerusalem Whaley, and hazard only their own; to the abuse of which they seem to have at least a better right, and the sacrifice of which would probably, in general, be less missed or regretted by society.

*Married.*] Mr. John Rowell, of Leadgate Hall, to Miss Kirsopp, of Holland Hall.

Mr. Cole, of Sunderland, to Miss Cummins.

At Earlsdon, Capt. G. Morrison, to Miss Ogle, daughter of Capt. Ogle.

At North Shields, Mr. R. Rogers, to Miss E. Rice.

At Stratton, near Hartlepool, the Rev. Mr. Allison, of Heddon, to Miss Sleigh. And a few days after, Mr. John Hutchinson, of Stockton, to Miss E. Sleigh, the eldest and youngest daughters of the late C. Sleigh, esq. of Stockton.

Mr. J. Robinson, of Newcastle, to Miss Jane Robinson, of Middleton, in Teesdale.

At Durham, Mr. George Mansforth, plumber and painter, to Miss Thompson, of Aycliff Head.

At Windlesstone, Lord Viscount Aghrim, son of the Earl of Athlone, to Miss Eden, daughter of Sir John Eden, bart.

*Died.*] At Wooler, the Rev. Geo. Bell, a dissenting minister, much esteemed for his piety and simplicity of manners.

Aged 22, Mr. James Byers, brewer, of Durham.

At Baxter Wood, Mrs. Redhead, wife of Capt. W. Redhead.

At Stokesley, Mrs. Braithwaite; she was riding, when her horse taking fright from the report of a gun, she was thrown off, and in consequence died in about a quarter of an hour.

At North Seaton, most deservedly lamented. Mr. George Forster, a gentleman of unbounded liberality to the poor and distressed. He has left 1200l. for the education of 25 children belonging to the poor inhabitants of Woodhorn and Newbiggen, and a sufficient sum for apprenticing ten boys. In his will his poorest relations were the first named.

In Newcastle, Mr. W. Richardson, painter and glazier.—In Pilgrim-street, Miss E. S. Wood, daughter of Dr. Wood.—In Gatehead, Mr. George Barrafs, linen-draper.

At Guilsborough, Mr. John Harrison, attorney.

At Stockton, Mrs. Daniell, mother of the Rev. J. Daniell, of the Catholic Chapel.

At North Shields, aged 48, Mr. Thomas Benney.

At Hawick, Mr. John Hardy, the first who introduced the stocking-manufacture into that place.

At Longtown, Mr. James Black.

At Stockton, in an advanced age, Mr. W. Atkinson.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Atkinson.

At Blyth, Mr. Edw. Watts, ship-builder.

At Sunderland, Mr. George Collingwood.

Mr. John Millar, ship-owner, of South Shields. He was on a voyage to London, and by a sudden motion of the ship thrown overboard in the presence of his wife and children, and lost before any assistance could be rendered him!

At Morpeth, aged 86, Mr. W. Elliott, 50 years in the post-office.

At the Bank-head, Hexham, after a long and tedious illness, aged 63, Mrs. Eleanor Forster, wife of Mr. Joseph Forster, spirit-merchant. She held it as an indisputable maxim, that "order was Heaven's first law;" and the whole tenor of her conduct, public and domestic, was carried on with that regularity which constitutes its basis. She possessed many virtues in an eminent degree. Her surviving relations will sensibly feel her irreparable loss, and her memory will long remain dear to her numerous acquaintance.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

By order of the Mayor, potatoes are in future to be sold by weight at Kendal.

The Magistrates of Carlisle will in future prosecute persons who turn out horses loose from carriages, stables, &c. to go to water, &c. &c. many accidents having happened from the practice.

*Married.*]



*Married.*] At Gregna-green, Mr. John Todd, to Miss Jane Smith, both of Penrith.

At Hayton, Mr. John Glendinning, to Miss Isabella Trumble.—Mr. Isaac Rigge, of Kendal, to Miss M. Sanderfon, of London.

At Carlisle, Mr. H. Falshaw, aged 18, to Mrs. Nelson, aged 25.

At Yealand, John Fend, esq. to Miss Lawfon.

*Died.*] In Carlisle, aged 33, Mr. J. Wilfon.—In Caldegate, aged 85, Mr. Thomas Simpson.—In Scotch-street, Miss Eleanor Bennet.—In Botchergate, aged 50, Mr. William Lacock.

At Allonby, Mrs. Mary Beeby.

At Halclicke, aged 66, Mr. Joseph Richardson, universally lamented.

At Workington, in the prime of life, Mrs. Williamson.—In an advanced age, Mr. John Ritson.—Aged 59, Mr. Hugh James, an eminent and respected surgeon and apothecary.—Aged 64, Mr. John Westray, tanner.—Aged 22, Mr. Joseph Sibson.

At Cove, Mr. Jeffery Irving, jun.

At Wigton, Mr. Robert Pearson, a young man of singular worth.

At Kendal, aged 41, Lieutenant Plant, of the 35th regiment; he was a native of Kendal, and had recently returned from his regiment in the Mediterranean, having been seized with a flux, on the coast of Genoa, which was the cause of his death.—In an advanced age, Mr. James Shepherd.

In Queen-street, Whitehaven, Mrs. Reed.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The Magistrates of Leeds, and of many other places, have published the most earnest supplications to the farmers and dealers to bring their corn to market. It seems now to be admitted, that the war, country banks, paper currency, and large farms, are the Hydras which the Legislature has to encounter in any remedy it may apply to lessen the dreadful sufferings of the poor.

Mr. JOHN STANCLIFFE, who is respectably known as a philosophical and practical chemist in London, has lately delivered a course of lectures on chemistry in the concert-room at Leeds. The utility of such lectures in a manufacturing district must be obvious, and we trust they will prove no less useful to the philosophical world: an intelligent lecturer cannot reside long in a manufacturing district without arriving at a knowledge of processes which have hitherto been concealed from the public by ignorance or avarice, nor without introducing improvements of the highest importance to the commerce and wealth of the manufacturers.

At a late meeting of the Magistrates of the West Riding, relative to the high price of provisions, some general resolutions were entered into, it being resolved to trust to the wisdom of the Legislature at the then expected meeting of Parliament.

The Brewers of Hull have resolved not

to sell ale at less than sixteen pence per gallon.

Seditious bills have been posted up in various parts of Yorkshire, inviting the people to insurrection.

Doctors BAYNES, DAVISON, HARRIS, THORP, and WALKER, with seventeen surgeons of Leeds, have signed a public advertisement, announcing their determination to practice and recommend the inoculation for the cow pox. To the advertisement they have subjoined a statement, that of the 397 persons who have died in Leeds, during the last six months, 92 have died of the small pox!

*Married.*] John Lister Kaye, esq. of Grange, to the Right Hon. Lady Amelia Gray, youngest daughter of the Earl of Stamford.

The Rev. J. J. Hornby, of Winwick, to Miss Hesther Atherton.

Lionel Place, esq. son of the late L. Place, of York, to Miss Sophia Thompson, of Kirby Hall.

The Rev. John Hewitt, of Penistone, to Miss Snowden, of Ripon.

Mr. James Dewhurst, of Leeds, to Miss Green, of Blackburn.

Mr. Barrett, of Leeds, to Miss Crowther, of Churwell.

Mr. Taylor, of Sandhutton, to Miss Watson, of Skipton-upon-Swale.

Mr. Charles Kaye, of Farnley, to Miss Ann Smith, of T. under Bridge.

Mr. Holland, of Brantson, to Miss Burrows, of Wrongby.

James Jackson, esq. of Doncaster, to Miss Henrietta Bower, of Bantry.

John Dent, esq. M. P. to Miss A. J. Williamson, of Roby Hall.

Mr. Joseph Webster, of Farnley, to Miss Kaye, of Farnley-Tyas.

Mr. Thomas Other, of Redmire, to Miss Stapylton, of Leyburn.

Capt. George Eyre, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Georgiana Cooke, of Wheatley.

The Rev. John Hyde, of Stoke-Talmage, to Miss Godmond, of Ripon.

Mr. S. Pearson, of Gowthorpe, to Miss S. Stephenson, of Allerthorpe.

Mr. T. Carrett, of Grimsby, to Miss Jane Beatniffe, of Hull.

Mr. Denman, comedian, to Miss Close, of Doncaster.

Mr. B. Torr, of Adwick-le-Street, to Miss Torr, of Stowe Park.

At Howden, the Rev. Ralph Spofforth, to Miss Dunn.

Mr. T. Sotheran, bookseller, of York, to Miss E. Peers, of Chancery-lane, London.

Mr. Cotterel, to Mrs. Everingham, both of Hull.

Mr. W. Fewson, to Mrs. Smith, of Screeton.

At Hull, Mr. Peake, to Miss Mary Job.

At Beverley, Mr. William Malt, to Miss Gardham.

At North-Cave, James Bacchus, aged 97, to Mary Watfon, aged 27.

*Died.*] At Barton, Mrs. Lamb, by a fall down stairs the day before she died. On the day following her husband took out a licence, and on the day after his wife's burial, was married again to Mary Roscow, of Manchester.—Same place, aged 61, Mrs. Dunn, wife of Field Dunn, esq.

At Whitley, aged 66, Mrs. Hemcock.

At Middlethorpe, near York, Samuel Francis Barlow, esq. a much respected character.

At Tollerton, Mr. Thomas Fawdington, nephew to Mr. W. Fawdington, bookseller, of Leeds.

At York, Mrs. Cattley.—Mrs. Batty, of the Black Swan.—Miss C. Ward.—Mrs. Halfpenny, wife of Mr. Joseph Halfpenny.

At Hull, aged 48, Mr. Peter Harrison, liquor-merchant.—Aged 93, Mrs. Margaret Turner.

At Howden, aged 21, Miss Hannah Campstone.

At Ripon, Mrs. Williamson, of Pocklington.

At Scarborough, aged 60, Mr. Roger Hart.—Aged 86, Mr. Robert Johnson, coal-undertaker.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Walton, a valuable wife and parent, greatly lamented by numerous friends.

At Beverley, aged 48, Mr. Thomas Metcalfe, surgeon and apothecary.

At Leeds, Mrs. Booth, wife of Mr. N. Booth, brewer.—85, Mrs. Vickers.—Mrs. Dixon, wife of Mr. Dixon, china-man.—Mr. John Wood, merchant.—Mrs. Copperthwaite, wife of Mr. Copperthwaite, merchant.

At Downholm, aged 60, Mr. Richard Elerton.

At Thornville-Royal, Mrs. Thornton, relict of the late W. Thornton, esq. M. P. for York.

At Bardsey Mills, Mrs. Midgeley.

At Milnbridge House, Miss Catherine Pickford.

At Masbam, the Rev. John Wrather, a young man of considerable talents and worth.

At Bedale, aged 94, William Gilbert Marklew, esq.

At Bristol Hot Wells, Mr. John Walker, son of Mr. And. Walker, of Leeds.

At Longbottom, near Halifax, Mr. Samuel Milne, merchant, deeply regretted by his extensive connections.

#### LANCASHIRE.

From the report of the Trustees of the Manchester Lying-in-Hospital, it appears, that the In, Home, and Out Patients amounted in 1799 to 1143, and notwithstanding the high price of provisions, &c. the total of the expences of the hospital was no more than

722l. 18s. 4d. or only 12s. 4½d. for each patient! So extensively useful a charity cannot fail to command the liberal patronage of the inhabitants of Manchester.

John Tetlow, esq. is chosen Borough-Reeve of Manchester for the present year.

We have much pleasure in observing, that Sunday-schools, latterly so much out of fashion, are still attended to in Manchester and Salford, by that well disposed class of persons called Methodists. It is stated that they are in a very prosperous state.

At the late general meeting of the Manchester Agricultural Society, a silver cup, value ten guineas, was given to Mr. J. Carter, of Ashton Park, for the best long horned bull; another of seven guineas, for a short horned bull; and a premium of two guineas for a one horse cart.

*Married.*] Mr. Joseph Shaw of Hague, to Mrs. Betty Green.

At Liverpool, Mr. Edw. Williams, to Miss M. Steel.—Charles Lawrence, esq. to Miss Rose D'Aguilar, of Garston.

At Runcorn, Mr. Thomas Southern, to Mrs. Cooper.

P. P. Carnell, esq. of the 20th regiment, to Miss Sarah Ashworth, of Oldfield.

At Manchester, Mr. S. Collins, to Miss Matley.—Mr. James Chapman, to Miss Smethurst.—Mr. John Dutton, to Miss Esther Smith.—Mr. W. Kay, to Miss Eliz. Smith.—Mr. T. Unsworth, to Miss Mary Shepherd, of Preston.—Mr. J. Aldred of Longfist, to Miss Bebbey.—Mr. Robert Newton, to Miss Hannah Hague.—Mr. Thomas Syers, stationer, to Miss Good, of Leeds.—Mr. Vintory, printseller, to Miss E. Frith, of Frandley.

*Died.*] At Manchester, aged 73, the Rev. John Wittingham, 35 years curate of Gorton, and 27 years afflicted with blindness.

Same place, aged 30, Foster Scott, esq. a gentleman who had lately raised a company of infantry for government. On Friday the 14th he arrived at the Upper Swan, and, early that evening retired to his room, requesting the chamber-maid to call him at four in the morning, as he wanted to go by the Buxton coach—at that hour the servant knocked at his door several times, but not receiving any answer, took no notice till day light, when she again knocked, looked through the key-hole, and saw Captain Scott upon the floor. A locksmith was sent for, and the door forced open, when he was found with his brains blown out, and a brace of pistols lying one on each side. The balls were lodged in opposite directions in the wall, having passed through the deceased's head, part of the scalp was entirely blown off, and much blood and brains lay on the floor. The coroner's inquisition, after a long investigation, returned a verdict of lunacy.—It is said that he wrote several letters in the night;—one to the



master of the inn, inclosing a 20l. bill, to defray the expences of his interment.

Same place, Mrs. Tinker.—Mr. John Clegg, merchant.—Aged 42, Mr. Jeremiah Lord.—Aged 39, Mr. William Kempster.—Aged 43, Mr. Thomas Wolfsoncraft.—Mr. Slack, of Oldham-street.

At Tildsley, aged 97, Mr. James Tildsley.

At Burnley, Mr. W. Peel, calico-manufacturer and printer.

In Salford, Mr. Chadwick, of the King's Head.

At Liverpool, Alderman William Crosbie.

At Stockfield, suddenly, Mrs. Hibbert, wife of W. Hibbert, esq.

At Rochdale, aged 22, Mr. W. Gore.

At Sephton, by a fall from his horse, Mr. Thomas Ormeshere.

At Wavertree, aged 83, Mrs. Backhouse, late of Manchester.

At Chamber Hall, near Bolton, John Ridgway, esq.

At Ardwick, Mrs. Elizabeth Warren, relict of the late Mr. Jonathan Warren.

At Preston, Mrs. Walton.

At Bolton, Mr. W. Hardman, attorney at law.

#### CHESHIRE.

Mr. Lomas's cotton factory, of Bollington, near Macclesfield, was lately reduced to ashes.

The Doctors, W. CURRIE, HOUGHTON, THACKERY, and ARDEN, with twelve surgeons of Chester, have given their public testimony in favour of the vaccine inoculation. This practice appears now to be becoming general in the northern counties, where we always discover a greater and more liberal spirit of activity and improvement than in the counties of the south and west. In the latter we have not observed a single announcement relative to the vaccine inoculation, whereas in the former its adoption is almost universal.

The polite City of Chester is still disgraced by the practice of bull-baiting.

Some of the most respectable families residing in Chester have, in consequence of the high price of provisions, resolved not to give any more visiting dinners till after the first of May next, and to discontinue the use of pastry, muffins, and fine bread.

*Married.*] In Chester, P. M. Carey, esq. to Miss Stafford, of Penkridge.—Mr. W. Lloyd, to Miss Mary Southern, of Hoole.

Mr. Eccles, of Manchester, to Miss Vernon, of Dee Bank, Lancashire.

Mr. John Lomas, of Kettlekulme, to Miss Henshaw, of Alderley.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, of Northop, to Miss L. Howel, of Hawarden.

The Rev. Mr. Langford, of Pontesbury, to Miss B. Sandland, of Whitchurch.

Mr. R. Richardson, of the Lowe, to Miss Maddocks, of the Corn Hill.

Mr. T. J. Hunter, engraver, to Miss Lin-

ney, daughter of Mr. Linney, of Glover's Stone.

Mr. John Lovell, of Whitchurch, to Miss Thelwall, of Widdenhurst.

John Kay, esq. of Grange, Yorkshire, to Lady Amelia Grey, youngest daughter of the Earl of Stamford.

T. N. Wilson, esq. of the King's Own Dragoons, to Mrs. Johnson, in Abbey-street.

*Died.*] At Chester, aged 77, C. Hawker, esq. late Comptroller of the Customs, which, and other offices, he filled with integrity during sixty years.

Same place, aged 64, the Rev. John Child-law, nearly fifty years pastor of the respectable Presbyterian Meeting in Crook's-lane. He was much beloved by his congregation, and generally esteemed for his benevolence and amiable manners.

Same place, Mr. John Tonna.—Near the East Gate, Mrs. Hall.—In Northgate-street, Miss E. Gamon.

Mrs. Berks, of Hawarden.

Miss S. Okell, of the Bryn.

At Macclesfield, Mr. Samuel Buckley, attorney.

At Sealand, aged 69, Mrs. Walley.

At Ince, Mrs. Daulby.

At Little Neston, aged 59, deservedly lamented, Mrs. E. Dentith.

At Alvanby, Mrs. Noden.

At Aldford, Mrs. Challoner.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

The *Derby Mercury* states, that the collection of paintings by the late Mr. Wright will be exhibited in London, and afterwards sold in the ensuing spring.

Several farming premises on which were stacks of unfold corn, &c. have been wilfully set on fire in this and adjoining counties, and very considerable loss sustained.

The Committee of the Trent and Mersey Canal have resolved, that all wheat imported shall pass along their canal free of tonnage, for two months, and to prevent monopoly and improper speculations, they have ordered that no corn shall be admitted into any of their warehouses.

*Married.*] Mr. Saxton, printer, of Chesterfield, to Miss Susannah Hoole, of Walton.

Mr. A. Poyzer, of Wirksworth, to Miss Poyzer, of Weston Underwood.

At Derby, Mr. Joseph Osborne, to Miss Sarah Harrison.

Mr. R. Edwards, of Ockbrook, to Miss Freason, of Sandy Acre.

At Horsley, Mr. R. Parker, aged 70, to Miss E. Brown, aged 18.

Mr. W. Brown, of Spath, to Miss Boden, of Ashover.

Mr. J. Ashmore, of Bradwell, to Miss Ibberson, of Small Dale End.

*Died.*] Aged 32, Mr. Geo. Campion, son of Mr. Campion, of the Bell-Inn, Derby.

Aged 26, of an epidemic fever, Mr. Henry Turton, of Crich.

At Higham aged 57, Mr. Thomas Clay, much lamented.

At Milton, Mr. Clarke Wayte.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Calow.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Claypole, Mr. T. Jessop, to Miss Ann Hill.

At Bingham, Mr. Brown, grocer, to Miss Pacey.

At Nottingham, Mr. Sterland, hosier, to Miss Adcock, of Hambleton, Rutland.

Same place, Thomas Hayne, esq. to Miss H. Twaitts.

Mr. White, of Rudford, to Mrs. Frazer, of Nottingham.

Mr. C. Cartwright, of Nottingham, to Miss Green, of Kimberley.

At Mansfield, Mr. Reddish, to Mrs. Norledge.

Same place, Mr. C. Denman, to Miss Strutt.

*Died.*] At Claypole, aged 65, Mr. T. Jessop.

At South Scarle, the Rev. Jos. Simpson, vicar of North Collingham, &c.

At Nottingham, Miss Morris, of the Rein Deer.—Mrs. Gatesby.—Mrs. Wells.

At Newark, Miss Mary Dodd.—Aged 73, Henry Milnes, esq.

At Cotgrave House, William J'Anson, esq. an eminent solicitor.

At Shelford, Mr. Thomas Warren.

At Wollaton, Mr. Hunter.

At Eastwood, John Corden, esq.

#### RUTLAND.

Upwards of 400l. have been subscribed by the opulent and well-intentioned inhabitants of this county, to purchase RICE for the poor.

The Oakham Canal is made navigable to Saxby Bridge.

*Married.*] At Uppingham, Mr. Seaton, draper, to Miss Stevens.

The Rev. Mr. Allinson, of Alexton, to Miss Clayton, of Belgrave, near Leicester, the amiable daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Clayton.

*Died.*] At Whissendine, after a short illness, aged 60, Mr. John Nixon, farmer and grazier of that place, and lately a bookseller at Leicester. As a salesman and agent he was some years since respectably known in Smithfield Market.

At Edithweston, Mrs. Tomblin, senior.—Suddenly, Mr. Pitts.

At Market Overton, Mrs. Chamberlin.

At Uppingham, in the prime of life, Mr. Marriott, auctioneer. Coming home late at night he fell down a precipice on one side of the church-yard, and fracturing his skull, died on the spot.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

Some Volunteer Corps in this county, and in various parts of the kingdom, have lately attempted to brand as cowards, &c. certain individuals, who, by their conduct, do not

seem to consider the present war quite so just and necessary as they were led to believe it was when they entered into these corps seven years ago.

We have the satisfaction to observe, that a Permanent Library is attempted to be established in Leicester. Mr. HENRY CARTER has presided at one of the meetings, and Mr. Combe is appointed the bookseller. From this connection every thing may be expected that is liberal and respectable, and it may, therefore, be presumed, that Leicester, in a few years, will not be behind other provincial capitals in the luxury of a well furnished public library.

It appears that 72 per cent. is already paid on the projected canal from Leicester to Northampton, and that it is not yet completed beyond Gumley—one fourth of the length!

The Magistrates of this county have passed a number of useful resolutions, in recommendation of various substitutes for bread, of the use of skimmed milk, &c. and have published several receipts for making bread, rolls, and puddings.

Through the exertions of some public spirited individuals, nearly one thousand quarters of foreign wheat were lately sold in the space of three weeks, in the market-place at Leicester.

The storm of the night of the 8th and on the 9th, produced one of the greatest floods in Leicestershire, which has been remembered for many years.

At the annual meeting of the Agricultural Society, Joseph Clemens, labourer in husbandry, received four guineas for 50 years service in the family of Dr. Gresley; and W. Orton, labourer, of Sutton Cheney, for bringing up a family of 10 children without assistance from the parish, received the same small and inadequate premium.

*Married.*] At Sileby, Mr. Joshua Pettifer, to Miss Wait.

At Barwell, Mr. W. Power, to Miss Sarah Tilley.

At Leicester, Mr. Jos. Hurst, hosier, to Miss J. Wallin.

At Wigton, Mr. John Cleaver, to Miss Dand.

At Mountsorrel, Mr. Gabb, to Miss Ann Masley.—Mr. Perkins, of Sapcote, to Miss Nurse.

Mr. Harding, wool-stapler, of Leicester, to Miss Pemberton, of Birmingham.

Mr. Brotherwood, of Barrow, to Miss A. Pagett, of Rothley.

Mr. Sarson, to Miss Hinde, both of Leicester.

Mr. Powell, of Barwell, to Miss Brown, of Stretton.

*Died.*] At Lutterworth, the Rev. Richard Wilton.

At Oxford, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. Palmer, of Bilsdon Coppice.



At Leicester, Mrs. Norton.

At Hinckley, John Cooper, esq.

At East Shilton, aged 72, Mr. James Perrott, 40 years in extensive practice as a surgeon, in that vicinity, and a truly intelligent, independant, and respectable character.

At Great Bowden, aged 76, Henry Shuttleworth, esq.

At Kegworth, Mr. Robert Tebbutt.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

Mr BOUTON, of the Soho, in a very judicious public address, has pointed out the advantages that will result from the division and enclosure of Needwood Forest, in which, he observes, are 9000 acres of rich land, in one of the most populous districts of the kingdom, at this time useless to the public, and only a nursery for poachers and deer-stealers.

*Married.*] At Cheadle, Mr. S. Keys, to Miss Bridget Tipper.

At Abbots Bromley, Mr. J. Sartin, to Miss M. Cope.

At Tutbury, Mr. Cha. Butt, to Miss Gresley.

Mr. Wm. Savage, to Miss Margaret Smallwood, both of Wolverhampton.

Mr. E. Banton, factor, to Miss E. Adams, both of Walsal.

Mr. W. Warner, to Miss Sophia Barney, both of Wolverhampton.

Mr. W. Mitton, to Miss E. G. Elwall, both of Wolverhampton.

*Died.*] At Walsal, aged 40, Mr. William Day.—Mr. James Slaney, master of the charity-school.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Evans.—Aged 84, Mrs. Margaret Preston.

At Litchfield, Mrs. Eveningham.

Same place, on the 11th and 24th of October, Mr. John and Mr. Richard Proffit, hatters and copartners; the latter was an Alderman of that city.

At Stafford, aged 28, R. Walker, esq.

Same place, aged 64, John Williamson, esq. a Justice of the Peace, formerly Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and High Sheriff for the county in 1775.

The Rev. George Buxton, of Ham.

At Cheadle, Mr. James Cope, surgeon; he fell from his horse returning from Birchall Park Wakes, and was found dead on the road.

At Bath, Mrs. Lay, of Marfield Hall, great-grand-daughter of Sir John Floyer, bart.

At the Oaks, Dr. James Moseley, of Ludlow.

At Litchfield, Alderman Wm. Blythe.

At Barton-under-Needwood, Miss Anna Webb.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

A subscription for the purchase of RICE, and for retailing it to the poor at three pence per pound, has been set on foot at Stamford.

During the great storm of wind which extended itself all over Europe, on the 9th of November, a loaded waggon, standing on the

road near Stamford, without horses, was driven forward several yards.

*Married.*] Mr. Parish, of Gayton, to Miss Mountain, of Saleby.

At Stamford, Mr. William Hunt, to Miss Askren.

Mr. Joseph Rogers, of Marston, to Mrs. Wilson, of Carlton.

Mr. Richer, performer on the tight rope, to Miss Watson, daughter of Mr. Watson, manager of several provincial theatres.

At Louth, Mr. W. North, to Miss Mary Allenby.

Mr. Bolger, surgeon, of Brant Broughton, to Miss Brettie, of Thurgarton.

John Maxwell, esq. of Spalding, to Miss Mary Peacock, of Wholley.

At Boston, Mr. Handley, to Miss Flint.

Mr. T. Carret, of Grimsley, to Miss Beatniffe, of Hull.

Mr. Chastaney, of Brecondale, to Miss Mary Rockliffe, of Fulletby.

At Bourn, Mr. Frisby, to Miss Tea.

At Burton Coggles, Mr. E. Wyche, to Miss Mary Forster.

At Spalding, Mr. S. Dinham, attorney, to Miss Eliza Johnson.

At Peterborough, Mr. H. Bullivant, to Miss Searle.

At Lincoln, Mr. James Bridges, of Newark, to Miss Charlotte Waite, of Boston.

Mr. Holland, of Branston, to Miss Burrows, of Wragby.

*Died.*] At Creeton, Mr. Nidd.

At Barton, Mr. Martin Robinson, of the house of Charles Wood and Co. of Manchester. He was thrown from a carriage, and the wheel passing over him, he was killed on the spot.

At Spalding, aged 73, Mr. John Albin, many years a respectable bookseller of that town.

At Stamford, Mrs. Woodward, of the Black Swan.—Aged 67, Mr. James Lenton, one of the county bailiffs; and *The Stamford Mercury* informs us, that although he weighed 22 stone, there are three bailiffs who weigh heavier in the county of Lincoln!

In Lincoln, Thomas Farnsworth, a notorious quack doctor.

Same place, aged 62, Mrs. Wilcock.

At Louth, Miss Kyme.

At Grantham, Richard Barnes, gent. formerly of the White Swan Inn.

At Peterborough, aged 52, Mr. W. Smith, attorney, and clerk of the peace of that liberty.

Same place, Mr. Cotton, slater.

At Whitterney, aged 30, Mr. John Boor.

At Alesworth, Mr. Bates.

At Barnack, Mrs. Lowe, widow.

At Duddington, Mr. Sowden.

At Marston, aged 77, Mrs. Wing.

At Whittering, Mr. Edw. Baker.

At Gainbro', Mr. West, grocer, who, with his wife and two young men boarders, have all died in the last six months.

At Keal, near Spillsby, aged 117, Elizabeth

beth Shaw. She retained her senses to the last, and had been maintained by the parish during many years.

At Long Sutton, Mr. Crow, senior.

At Sleaford, Mrs. Shaw.

At Hanstead Hall, Mr. Thomas Chatterton.

At Spittlegate, W. Manners, esq.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

The Committee of the Birmingham Dispensary, in consequence of an intelligent report of Dr. BREE, have resolved to inoculate for the cow pox. The General Hospital of the same place has adopted a similar resolution. The poor may have their children inoculated by both charities without any recommendation.

The Birmingham Dispensary relieved last year 1112 patients at their own houses, of whom 154 were midwifery cases. The whole of the expences were but 327l. not much above five shillings for each patient!

*Married*] Mr. Hull, to Miss C. Braddock, both of Deritend.

Mr. S. Cox, of Langley, to Miss Bissell, of Pinley.

Mr. Teasdale, of Coventry, to Miss Walmsley, of Griff.

Mr. W. Lundy, factor, of Birmingham, to Miss Hunt, of Northwich.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, to Miss Sarah Bailey, both of Coventry.

Thomas Hanson, esq. of Smethwick, to Miss Boden, of New-street, Birmingham.

Mr. J. Butler, of St. Paul's-square, to Miss Phillips, of Summer-row, Birmingham.

Mr. T. Jones, to Miss M. Clayton, both of Birmingham.

Mr. J. Welch, of Moat-row, to Miss Cope, of Ashted.

Mr. Luckman, malster, of Birmingham, to Miss A. Jenkins, of Upper Saltley.

Mr. Yates, of Camphill, to Miss Sophia Weston, of Handsworth.

Mr. S. Cotterill, to Miss S. Pratt, both of Birmingham.

Mr. S. Villiers, to Mrs. Bayley, both of Coventry.

Mr. North, of Cubbington, to Miss Mary Burton, of Coventry.

Mr. J. Lythall, of Foleshill, to Miss Malaby, of Folesworth.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Charles Taylor, esq. brother to J. Taylor, esq. of Moleley Hall.—In Great Charles-street, Mr. George Moore.—In Newhall-street, Mr. James Townsend, jun.—In Ashton-road, Mrs. Wilson.—In Digbeth, Mr. Dickenson Webster.—Mr. Watson, perfumer.—Mr. John Rogers, taylor.—Aged 81, Mrs. Vale, of Moor-street.

At Great Barr, suddenly, Mrs. Smith.

At Aston, Mr. Joseph Greenfill.

At Knowle, aged 61, Mr. Trehern.

At Bentley Heath, Miss Wedge.

At Coventry, Mrs. Trigger.—Mr. Thomas Allen, jun.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

The subscription at Shrewsbury, for the purchase of corn and flour for the poor amounts to 5570l.

*Married.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Steel, to Miss Ann Owen, of Castle Caerleon, Montgomeryshire.—Francis Parry, esq. captain in the service of East India Company, to Miss Lloyd, of Fitz.

At Westbury, Mr. W. Hopkins, to Miss Elizabeth Vaughan, of Minsterley.

At Kimberton, Mr. Reynolds, to Miss Harper, of Ravenhurst, near Harborne.

At Whitchurch, the Rev. Mr. Langton, rector of Pontesbury, to Miss B. Sandland.

At Wem, Mr. G. Parton Ashley, of the Brook, to Mrs. Walmsley, of the New House.

—Mr. R. Hughes, of Baschurch, to Miss Hamson, of Horton.—Mr. J. Swanwick, of Chester, to Miss Wickstead, of Wem.

At Admaiston Spa, Mr. Cotterill, sen. to Mr. Powell, both of Cannock.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Kennedy.—Mrs. Leighton, wife of Brigadier General Baldwin Leighton.

At Shipton, Mrs. Amy Mitton, sister of the late T. Mitton, esq.

At Bridgnorth, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Childe, surgeon, late of Kensington.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Brookes, mother of Mr. Brookes, shoemaker.—Mrs. Clutton.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Worcester, Mr. Powell, to Miss Candia Powell.

At Kidderminster, John Soley, esq. jun. of Sandbourn House, to Miss Skey, of Spring Grove.

At Whittington, Mr. Stone, of Worcester, to Miss Jones, of Sidbury.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Miss Lydia Grape.—Aged 67, Mr. W. Freme.

At Little Malvern, aged 54, Walter Wakeman, esq.

At Northwick, the Right Hon. Lord Northwick; he was created a peer in October, 1796.

At Purcell Hall, near Bromsgrove, Mrs. Sheward.

At the Tything, near Worcester, Mr. Bill.

At the Farm, near Ombersley, Miss Mary Parkes.

At Himbleton, aged 83, Mrs. Lambe.

At Stourbridge, Mr. Rathborn, grocer.

At Droitwich, Mr. R. Reade.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Thomas Powell Symonds, esq. of Pengethley, has been lately chosen one of the representatives in parliament for the city of Hereford, in the room of the late Mr. Walwyn.

A married couple living in great obscurity at Llandilo Cressney, in Monmouthshire, by the late death of a relation, comes into the immediate possession of upwards of 30,000l. of which 17,000l. are in the funds, and 13,000l. are landed property.

The late anniversary meeting of the Hereford Agricultural Society, was attended by nearly



nearly fifty gentlemen and farmers; by whom various premiums were given, as the rewards of merit in the different branches of agriculture. The Earl of Oxford was re-elected president. A turnip produced at this meeting measured only one inch and a half short of one yard in circumference, and the root alone weighed upwards of 12 lb.

A society is formed at Hereford under the name of the Hereford Coal Society, for the purpose of supplying that city more regularly with coals; chiefly with a view to the comforts of the poor, who are to be served in small quantities during the winter at 1s. per cwt.

The charity schools in Hereford are supported by annual and other voluntary subscriptions, of which the annual last year amounted to about 150l. at the head whereof stand the corporation, the bishop, and the members, and by means of which fifty boys and thirty-five girls are educated and fully clothed, and are farther provided for according to the means contributed.

*Married.*] At Llanthewy Rythero, Mr. Enoch Watkins, to Miss Ann Davies, of Lantillio.

At Avenbury, Edward West, esq. of Little Frome, to Miss Smith, of Brook House.

At Caerleon, Antonie Montinieur Hawkins, M. D. of Newport, to Miss Nicholl.

*Died.*] At Hereford, aged 78, Mr. Matthew Jones—Aged 80, Mrs. Ann Jenkins, widow.—Aged 57, Mr. Jonathan Wright, shoemaker.—Aged 65, Mr. Preece, publican.

At Newport, Mrs. Jane Hewitt; and the next morning, in the same house, Mrs. Honoria Darwall.

At Treylec, near Hoarwithy, Walter Roberts, esq. who served the office of high sheriff for Brecon, a few years since.

At Chepstow, Miss E. Gamon.

At Penarth, near Monmouth, Mr. Thomas Young.

At Abercorn, Monmouthshire, Mrs. Moses, wife of the Rev. T. Moses.

At Kingston, J. Wall, esq.

At Mainstone Court, Mrs. Durbin.

At Stretton, Mr. John Holmes, whose death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

At Much Cowarne, Mr. R. Rowbury, in consequence of a similar accident.

At Ross, Mr. C. Prosser, maltster.

At Monmouth, Mr. Lewis Watkins, publican.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The wheat sowing in this county is completed, and from the kindly working of the soil much seed has been saved.

*Married.*] At Stout, Mr. W. Freebody, of Caversham, to Miss Yates.

At Lechlade, Mr. Kirby Radway, of Quinington, near Fairford, to Miss Ann Pennell.

At Tewksbury, the Rev. John Dowland, baptist-minister, to Miss Sowley, both of Pershore.

At Bromsberrow, Mr. John Boulton, butcher, to Miss E. Jones, mantua-maker.

*Died.*] At Kingholme, near Gloucester, J. Lamb, esq.

At Tetbury, suddenly, Mrs. Bubb.

At Marshfield, aged 25, Mrs. Downs, wife of T. W. Downs; who had been married only eleven weeks.

At Westover House, Bitton, aged 63, Mrs. Leonard.

At the Powder House, Mr. J. C. Smart, jun. esq. of Chepstow.

At Pitchcombe, near Stroud, Mr. Stanley, wife of Mr. J. Stanley, clothier.

At Painfwick, aged 88, Mr. W. Hogg, butcher; well known as a preacher among the methodists.

At Haresfield, Mrs. C. Longford.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

At a late county meeting last week, at which the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Macclesfield, the Bishop of Durham, Sirs C. Willoughby, C. C. Dormer, and other magistrates were present, it was resolved, "that if the tenantry should continue to require such high prices as at present for their corn, it will become necessary for the land-owners, in justice to themselves, to change their mode of letting their lands, by substituting a corn-rent, that will vary with the times, in the place of a fixed money payment."

It was further resolved, "that an act of parliament to enforce the sale of corn in bulk in open market, to direct the registering all sales thereof, and to prohibit, under heavy penalties, the re-sale of corn (except in small quantities) within a certain distance to be fixed by the legislature, would, in their judgment, be highly expedient and beneficial."

At an adjourned meeting of the magistrates of this county, lately held for the purpose of considering on the measures necessary to be adopted on account of the present high price of corn, &c. it was unanimously resolved, that a power should be given by law to enable justices at the petty sessions to fix an affize of bread within their respective divisions; to enable them, upon proof, to punish in a summary way any fraud committed by mealmen and bakers, and also to enable them to grant relief to the orderly and industrious labourer, independent of the customary modes of parish relief.

A subscription loan has been raised at Oxford, with which foreign wheat has been purchased for the relief of the poor.

*Married.*] At Oxford, Mr. Thomas Horne, of Workingham, to Miss A. H. Ormsley, of Henley-upon-Thames.

At Wallingford, Mr. J. Flamank, surgeon, to Miss Priscilla Greenwood.

At Henley-upon-Thames, Mr. Byles, merchant of Ipswich, to Miss M. A. Byles.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Jones, sail-cloth maker, of Reading, to Miss Dry, of Hardwicke.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mrs. Nowell, wife of the Rev. Dr. Nowell, principle of St. Mary Hall.

Aged

Aged 56, the Rev. Thomas Breeks, M.A. rector of Hampton Poyle and South Weston.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The George-inn at Northampton is to undergo considerable improvements, for which purpose a subscription, by way of tontine, has been raised, consisting of eighty shares, of 50l. each.

Messrs. CAMPION and MOULDS, surgeons, of Oundle, are introducing the vaccine inoculation in that neighbourhood.

*Married.*] At Caistor, near Peterborough, Mr. R. Walker, farmer, of Yaxley, Hunts, to Miss Callow, of Caistor Mills.

At Maidwell, Mr. Bradshaw, baker and maltster, to Miss Mary Spence.

At Achurch, the Hon. and Rev. R. Bruce Stopford, to the Hon. Miss Powis.

At Ilham, Mr. W. Wallis, farmer, to Miss Clarke.

*Died.*] At Peterborough, Mr. W. Cotton, Slater; whose death was occasioned by a fall from a house.—Aged 52, Mr. Wm. Smith, attorney.

At Creeke, aged 86, the Rev. John Spier, D.D. who had been forty-two years rector of that parish.

At Earl's Barton, the Rev. John Timson, pastor of the dissenting congregation of that place.

At Northampton, Mr. Alderman Tresslove.—Aged 83, Mrs. Alliston.

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Poulton, an eminent salesman and grazier, of Marlow, to Miss C. Mellish.

*Died.*] A Stoney Stratford, Mr. J. Franklin, baker.

At Weston Underwood, near Olney, the Rev. W. Gregson, a Roman Catholic clergyman, who had officiated in that parish more than thirty years.

At Bradwell, Mr. W. Cooper, farmer.

## BEDFORD AND HERTS.

*Married.*] At Hitchin, Mr. John Bedford, printer and bookseller, to Miss Margerison.

At Much Hadham, Mr. W. G. Times, attorney, to Mrs. Swarder.

At Manden, J. Wood, esq. of London, to Miss Frances Heysham.

*Married.*] At Great Hadham, the Rev. George Buxton, of Ham, Staffordshire, late curate of Great Hadham.

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

At a late meeting, at Huntingdon, of the committee appointed to enquire into the commission of the sewers, it was unanimously resolved, that, as that measure would not be sufficiently efficacious to relieve the county from inundation, an act of parliament should be applied for similar to the late act for regulating the navigation of the river Nene.

*Married.*] At Huntingdon, George James, esq. of the Northumberland Militia, to Mrs. Booth.

At St. Neot's, Mr. Saunders, surgeon, to Miss Wiles.

*Died.*] At Huntingdon, aged 74, Mrs. Hodson, wife of the late Rev. R. Hodson, rector of Huntingdon.—Also, Mr. Drage, jun.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

An advertisement in the Cambridge Intelligencer purports that the threatened inclosure of Histon and Impington waste lands is to be opposed.

The celebrated horse Pot8o's, one of the best sons of Eclipse, lately died at Upper Hare Park, near Newmarket, at the great age of 27 years.

*Married.*] At Whittlesea, Mr. Sheriff, of Commerce Row, London, to Miss Porter.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mrs. Tunwell, wife of Mr. Bates Tunwell, cook of Emanuel College.—Aged 51, Mr. Beaumont Prior.—Aged 18, Mr. Edward Garrick Payne, of Trinity Hall.—Aged 15, Miss S. Smith, youngest daughter of Mr. F. Smith.

At Ely, Mrs. Spooner.

At Whittlesea, Mr. Henry Haines, merchant.

At Soham, Miss Mary Fox, of Duntou, Warwick.

## NORFOLK.

During the very violent storm of wind and rain, on Sunday the 9th ult. the ill effects of which we find recorded in most of the provincial prints, the fluctuation of the barometer was unusually great. At Norwich, in particular, at one period of the storm, it sunk so low as 28 2-10ths.

*Married.*] At Norwich, Mr. Edward Ames, of Kewick, merchant, to Miss Wright.—Lieut. Col. Elliott, of the King's Dragoon Guards, to Miss Maltby, daughter of the late George Maltby, esq.—Mr. John Bray, tailor and draper, to Miss C. Martin.

At Aylsham, Mr. John Peterson, to Miss Thompson.

At Downham Market, Mr. George Wm. Lemon, to Mrs. Webb.

At Loddon, Mr. John Bayley, to Miss Ann Napp.

At Wymondham, Mr. J. Coleby, of Hempstead, near Holt, to Miss Mary Hart, of Hardingham.

Mr. Chandler, surgeon, of Hingham, to Miss Letitia Watson, of Crownthorpe.

The Rev. Edward Preiss, of Barnham Broom, to Miss Eliz. Payne, of Hardingham.

Mr. George Barret, jun. of Stratton Hall, to Miss Sarah Edge, of Stratton St. Michael.

Mr. Sheppard Taylor, farmer, of Dilham, to Miss Dewing, of Creak Abbey.

Mr. John Roberts, of Thetford, to Miss Fox, of Hepworth.

Mr. Meek, farmer, of Carrow Abbey, to Miss Prime, of Bracondale.

*Died.*] At Norwich, aged 93, Mrs. Nasmith, relict of the late Mr. James Nasmith.—Aged 75, Mrs. Prisca Gay, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Gay.—Aged 57, Mr. Thomas Fuller.—Aged 70, Captain Philip Newton,



Newton, who had served nearly 40 years in the East Essex Militia.—Mrs. F. Walker, aged 95.

At Warham, aged 34, Mrs. Moore.

At Lynn, Mr. Henry King.

At Thetford, Mr. James Cole, attorney, and one of the Aldermen of Thetford.—Aged 46, Mrs. Theodorick.—Mr. John Sagrot.

At Woodton, aged 93, Thomas Beckett, who, though the occupier of a farm of only 30l. per ann. had by his penurious mode of living amassed upwards of 6000l. which he has distributed among his poor relations. What is more extraordinary at his great age, he has bequeathed a cottage to his grandmother during her life!

At Downham Market, aged 65, Mr. Edward Watton.

At Norborough, near Swaffham, aged 45, Samuel Tyson, esq.

At Swaffham, aged 21, Mrs. Caldwell; also, aged 73, Mrs. Ellery.

At Bracon Ash, John Berney, esq. aged 84. He had served the office of High Sheriff in 1760, and his family had served that office from the year 1100.

At Docking, Mr. F. Dufgate, farmer.

At Thornham, Mr. Neale, publican.

Suddenly, Mr. Wm. Stimpson, farmer, of Brisley, who as he was returning home on horseback, from St. Faith's fair, cheerfully conversing with his sons and some neighbours, fell and expired.

At Wotton, aged 51, Mr. T. Griffin, farmer.

At Brockdish, aged 39, Mr. Coleman, farmer, who fell down and expired, whilst engaged in the ordinary superintendence of his farm.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Bury, Mr. Stutters, of Earl's Colne, Essex, to Miss Newman, of Mount Hall, Bury.—Mr. George Lorimer, to Miss Crisp.

Mr. John Cook, of Whelnetham, farmer, to Miss Hitchcock, of Lavenham.

At Cockfield, James Lucas, esq. Lieut. of the Ardent, to Miss S. Langham.

At Great Saxham, near Bury, the Rev. Wm. Pierce Netherfole, L. L. B. rector of Clophill, Bedfordshire, to Miss Hagar, of Ampthill.

At Bungay, Rt. Alderson, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Mannoeh, of Horsham.

Mr. Mills, of Rickinghall, to Miss Munns, of Scrole.

Mr. Isaac Backett, of Woodbridge, to Miss Norris, of Ipswich.

*Died.*] At Bury, Mr. Wm. Christopher, builder.—Aged 65, Mr. John Martin.

At Ipswich, the Rev. John Wright, formerly dissenting minister of Clare.—The wife of Mr. Colchester, baker.—The wife of Mr. Howard, at the White Swan.

At Earnsham, near Bungay, Mr. Samuel Alexander, a very respectable farmer, who

expired suddenly, whilst walking in his grounds.

At Ixworth, aged 76, Mrs. Stamford, relict of Rt. Stamforth, esq. of Haugh House.  
ESSEX.

In the course of last month the premises of several farmers in this county were wilfully set on fire, whereby much corn, which had been kept up from the markets, and other property of great value were destroyed. The great number of fires of this description in all parts of the kingdom have been very great, and insurances from fire have been prodigiously increased in consequence.

*Married.*] At North Shoebury, John Lodwick, esq. to Miss Burchell.—The Rev. John M. Sumner, of South Church, to Miss Judith Lodwick.

At Layton, R. Burehall, esq. of Walthamstow, to Mrs. Cooke.

At Coggeshall, Mr. Richard Townsend, to Miss White.

M. Wilson, esq. to Miss Thompson, of Sunstead Hall.

At Halstead, Mr. Rt. Hews, to Miss Sandford.

At Great Clacton, Mr. John Daniels, grocer and draper, to Miss Lucy Hill, of Thorpe.

At Great Baddow, Mr. Joseph Aldridge, jun. tanner, to Miss Dines, of Snoreham Hall, Althorne.

At Kelvedon, Mr. Nath. Sharp, maltster to Miss Ann Thargar.

At Waltham, Mr. Wm. Kirkham, to Miss Sarah Brown.

Mr. Worth, miller, of Romford, to Miss Joslin, of Sible Hedingham.

Mr. Robinson, taylor, of Kelvedon, to Miss Youngs, of Ipswich.

*Died.*] At Colchester, Mr. Alex. Carter, miller.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Porter, collar-maker.—Mr. Thomas Baker, formerly of Southminster.

At Miffley, the wife of Mr. G. Wright, of the Thorn Inn.

At Vevenhoe, Mr. Lay.

At her son's, at Little Bardfield, Mrs. Dench, of Shalford.

At Little Baddow, Mrs. Stoneham.

At Bradwell, near the sea, aged 28, Miss Lozell.

Mrs. Willsher, wife of Mr. Eph. Willsher, late of Hovels, near Coggeshall.

At Great Coggeshall, Mr. John Stoford, grocer.

At Woodham Ferris, the wife of Mr. Aldridge.

#### KENT.

*Married.*] At Canterbury, Mr. Frost, to Miss Benet Harvey.—Mr. John Burnell, to Miss Lydia George.—Mr. R. Razell, to Miss Catherine Haywood.

At Folkestone, Mr. Charles Ottway, to Miss Sarah Robus.

At Faversham, Mr. John Cobb, to Miss Sarah Wray.

At Chatham, Samuel Warren, esq. late commander of the *Scourge*, to Miss Burton, of the Dock Yard.

At Rochester, Arthur Manclark, esq. to Miss Harman; also, Mr. Jones, to Mrs. Kincaide, sister of the late Alderman Gill, of London.

At Hernhill, Mr. Murton, of Harrietsham, to Miss Squire.

At Tunbridge, Mr. C. Bouvier, wine and brandy merchant, to Miss Feldwick.

At Littlebourn, Mr. Wood, baker, of Hearn, to Miss Belfey.

At Dymchurch, Mr. T. Dray, of Hythe, to Miss Coleman.

At Upper Deal, Mr. James Canney, to Miss Ann Russell, of Eastry.

At Aylesford, Mr. George Fowle, of Cobtree, to Miss Dunning.

At Hythe, Mr. N. Harris, to Miss Milford Cox.

At Sandwich, Mr. Wm. Browning, of Comb, to Miss Catherine Slaughter.

At Tenterden, Mr. J. Windsor, jun. wool merchant, to Miss Ann Collvin.

At Smartfen, Mr. Jesse Smith, tailor, of Pluckley, to Miss Amy Russell; also, Mr. Henry Field, of Headcorn, to Miss Elizabeth Akhurst.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, aged 74, John Curtis, esq. deputy treasurer of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital; of which institution he was an indefatigable patron.—Mrs. Clowes, mother of the late Mr. Alderman Clowes—Aged 66, Mrs. Berkeley, relict of the Rev. Dr. Berkeley, Prebendary of that Cathedral.—In an advanced age, Mr. J. Harrison—Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. Porter, organist of that cathedral.—Aged 57, Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. Wm. Pearson, of the Star Inn—Mrs. Reed, mother of Captain Anderson, of the 11th Light Dragoons.—Dr. Christopher Packe, an eminent practitioner, of 50 years standing.

At Appledore, aged 91, Mrs. Warrington, widow, late of Becket House, Romney Marsh, where she had resided 55 years.

At Maidstone, aged 62, John Seager, esq.

At St. Dunstan's, near Canterbury, the Rev. John Loflie, vicar of St. Dunstan's, and curate of Wingham.—Mr. Aaron Levi, aged 70—Mr. Gurney.

At Lympne, aged 29, Mr. Thomas Culverhouse.

At Ramsgate, — Kelly, esq. late of the Royal Navy.

At Tenterden, aged 82, Mrs. Marshall.

At Westmalling, Mrs. Downman, wife of Colonel Downman, barrack master of the forces at Maidstone.

At Sittingbourn, Mr. Eliz. Saxton.

At Goudhurst, Mrs. Pope, an elderly maiden lady.

At Haver, aged 88, Mrs. Payne.

At Loose, aged 81, Mr. W. Jones, farmer,

At Folkestone, aged 55, Mr. John Boxer, butcher.

At Smarden, Mr. Stephen Batt.

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At Sandwich, Mr. Thomas Woodward, common wardman of that port.

At Westerham, aged 32, the Rev. Sir John Dalnaboy, bart.

#### SURREY.

Staines bridge is now pulling down; the middle arches which were built only three years since having entirely given way.

Upwards of 1300 sacks of wheat, were pitched in Guildford market, on Saturday, November 1, and the price of that article declined full 90s. per quarter.

*Died.*] At Leatherhead, Mrs. Musgrave, of Dover, and relict of Dr. Samuel Musgrave.

#### SUSSEX.

G. Shiffner, esq. of Combe Place, near Lewes, is supplying Lewes Market with fine mutton at 5d. per lb.

The night of Tuesday, Nov. the 4th, was distinguished by weather, which in the depth of winter would be deemed very extraordinary.—“In the course of one hour it rained hard, hailed smartly, snowed much, and froze severely.”—*Lewes Journal*.

A subscription has lately been opened at Brighton for the purpose of supplying the poor with provisions at reduced prices, to which T. Kemp, esq. has contributed 50l.

*Married.*] At North Chapel, J. Freaker, of Guildford, to Miss Sarah Baker.

*Died.*] At Lewes, aged 27, the wife of Mr. Pugh, schoolmaster.—Mr. Hooks, tailor—Miss Ann Molyneux.

At Ripe, Mr. John Acton.

At Brighthelmston, Miss Raynes, of Lewes—Mr. Prior, baker.—Francis Biddulph, esq. senior-partner in the banking-house of Biddulph, Cocks, and Co. London.

Captain Finnucane, of the Gloucestershire Militia, who lately died at Brighthelmston, (as mentioned in our magazine of last month), having left a widow, and five children very scantily provided for, the Prince of Wales, to whom it was made known, very humanely sent an officer to Mrs. Finnucane to inform her that he should take two of her sons under his own care, which he has since done, and has sent them to school completely provided.

#### BERKSHIRE.

A slight disturbance happened on the 5th of November, at Eton, between the inhabitants of the town, and the students of the college, which was terminated without much mischief, by the spirited exertions of Dr. Heath, the head master, and the Rev. Mr. Roberts, the college justice, assisted by some other gentlemen.

The New Market at Reading is nearly completed, and will be opened on the 13th of December; after which time no stalls will be permitted to stand in the streets, as has hitherto been the case.

At Reading, the violent storm of wind and rain, on the 9th instant, blew down a stack of chimnies upon the roof of St. Lawrence's church, which beating down part of the ceiling,



ceiling, occasioned great alarm to the congregation, but fortunately did no personal injury. —The Reading Mercury records much other damage that was done by this storm in that town and neighbourhood.

*Married.*] At Sonning, Mr. Smith, of Reading, to Miss Shackel, of Earley Court — Mr. Thomas Elliff, of Steventon, to Miss Mechin, of Reading.

At Wokingham, Mr. John Perkes, of Hertford, to Miss Ann Cruttwell.

Mr. Killoch, of London, to Miss Bathe, of Workingham.

At Bisham, Captain Jolliffe, of the 2nd Somerset Militia, to Miss Nott, daughter of the late Captain J. N. P. Nott, of the navy.

*Died.*] At Reading, Mrs. Tudor of the Crown-Inn. — Mrs. Shearman, brickmaker. — Aged 80, Mr. Thomas Whitup.

At Wokingham, Mr. A. G. Peppin, surgeon, &c. — The wife of Mr. Paul Holton, wine-merchant.

At Pangbourn, Mr. Green.

At Windsor, Mrs. E. Sharratt.

At Upton Common, aged 61, Mr. Lovegrove, farmer.

#### HANTS.

At a numerous meeting of the brewers of this county and its vicinity, lately held at Southampton, it was resolved, that it would be expedient, and of material advantage to the public, were all the corn-markets in the kingdom; held on the same day, and on certain hours of that day only, and they agreed to use their endeavours to procure the establishment of a law to that purpose. They also resolved, that it was highly necessary to promote a large importation of foreign barley and hops as speedily as possible.

A duel was lately fought at the Blue Posts Inn, in Portsmouth, between Mr. Granger, of the Guards, and Lieutenant Stapleton, of the 20th Regiment, the former of whom was mortally wounded, and is since dead, and the latter is in custody upon the verdict of the coroner's jury, for *wilful murder*.

The storm of wind on Sunday, the 9th, blew up the roof of the church at Christchurch, in several places, to the eminent danger of the congregation, who were then attending divine service.

The master and mistress of Wimering workhouse, have lately been committed to goal, for having cruelly treated the infant poor committed to their care, by nearly starving them, and severely punishing them if they presumed to complain. Wretches like these deserve the severest punishment the law can inflict.

*Married.*] S. Sloane, esq. eldest son of Hans Sloane, esq. of Stoneham, to the Hon. Miss Estwick, eldest daughter of Lord Hawke.

At Boldre, Geo. Stone, jun. esq. to Miss Urry, daughter of John Urry, esq. of the royal navy.

L. Wray, esq. of Upton-House, to Miss Martha Read, of Ebley, Gloucestershire.

At Southampton, Mr. Jolly, linen-draper, of Winchester, to Miss Eldridge, daughter of Mr. Eldridge, merchant. — Also, Dr. Reboul, to Mrs. Baril.

At Kingston, Mr. Robert Hope, purser of the *Puissant*, aged 80, to Miss Fanny Paul, of Portsmouth, aged 13!

At Havant, Mr. John Beachley, to Miss Grigg, of Selburne House.

At Andover, Mr. Fouthrop, baker, of Salisbury, to Miss Banks.

At Alton, Mr. Chandler, of Guilford, to Miss Heath, of Andover.

At Dummer, Lieut. Lidderdale, of the 15th Light Dragoons, to Miss Ann Pearce, second daughter of Captain Pearce, of Standen, Wilts.

*Died.*] At Winchester, in the Franciscan Nunnery, at the Abbey House, aged 77, Miss Juliana Weld, eldest daughter of Thos. Weld, esq. of Lulworth Castle, Dorset. At the age of 19 this young lady took the veil in a convent of English ladies at Bruges, in Flanders, whence she, with her community, retired in 1794, and found an asylum at the above mentioned place. — Edward Knapp, jun. banker. — The wife of Mr. Paul, pattern-maker. — Mr. Wm. Lucas, builder. — Mrs. Hewlett, wife of Mr. Hewlett, surgeon. — Mrs. Page, wife of Mr. Daniel Page. — Mr. John Earle.

At South Warnborough, aged 73, Mrs. Duncan, wife of the Rev. Dr. Duncan, rector of that place.

At Headley, aged 80, the Rev. Wm. Sewell, M. A. rector of that place.

#### WILTSHIRE.

The dreadful storm of wind and rain on Sunday the 9th inst. the effects of which were universally felt, was not less felt at Salisbury, than at other places. Among the many injuries sustained there, must be enumerated that of the beautiful painted window, at the east end of the cathedral church, part of which was blown in during the time of divine service, to the great consternation of the congregation.

*Married.*] At Salisbury, Geo. Rd. Orgil esq. of Portland, in Jamaica, to Miss Harriet Davis, daughter of the late Rev. John Davies, of Padworth, Berks.

Mr. Prince, malster, of Whiteparish, to Miss Brownjohn of West-dean.

At Chippenham, Mr. Andrews, to Miss Burket, of Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

At Marlborough, Mr. John Pickett, to Mrs. Biggs.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, Mrs. Hawker, wife of Mr. Hawker, saddler. — Aged 74, Mr. Thomas Brown, principal serjeant at mace, to the mayor and corporation of that city. — Aged 30, Mrs. Luxford, wife of J. Luxford, printer, a very amiable woman. — Mrs. Gatehouse, of the Plume of Feathers Inn. — Mrs. Rolfe, widow of Mr. John Rolfe, clothier; a woman of exemplary good character.

Bolster, wife of Mr. Bolster, of the Catharine Wheel Inn.

At Seend, aged 81, Lord William Seymour, uncle to the present, and brother to the two late dukes of Somerset. His lordship had been upwards of 40 years in the commission of the peace for this county.

At Warminster, Miss Slade, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Slade, rector of Corsley. —Mrs. Ferris.

At Trowbridge, Mr. Dodd, surgeon; a gentleman eminently distinguished for his professional abilities, and for his social virtues.

At Ashton Keynes, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. M. M. Bennett, tanner.

At Amesbury, the Rev. Mr. Head, a gentleman of great literary attainments.

At Ogbourn St. Andrew, near Marlborough, Miss Richens

At Wootton Bassett, Wm. H. Cripps, esq.

At Ramisbury Manor, Mr. Tho. Rogers.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

The officers of the Somerset militia now lying at Weymouth, have lately performed two plays for the benefit of the poor, to crowded houses.

At a village near Shaftsbury, a respectable matron resides, aged 90, who is mother, grand mother, great, and great-great grand mother to upwards of 300 children, most of whom reside upon one manor, within four miles of the house in which her own children were born, where they milk upwards of 1000 cows. They all dine with the Old Lady at Christmas.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Harvey, junior, of Iwerne, to Miss Eliz. Applin, of Sutton Waldron.

At Bradpole, Lieut. Col. Gillon, of the Royal North British Dragoons, to Miss Mary Ann Down of Down Hall.

At Fontmell, Mr. J. Dibben of Tarrant Gunville, to Miss Barbara Wareham.

*Died.*] At Poole, aged 20, Mr. Wm. Hine, son of the late Capt. Hine; of whom it is said by his Panegyrist, in *the Sherborne Mercury*, that "he sparkled, was exhaled, and went to Heaven."

At Pentridge, aged 33 years, the Rev. Mr. Faulkner, Rector of that place.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

Three hundred colliers from Timbury and the adjoining parishes lately went to Bath, to seek relief of the mayor in their present necessitous situation; but they, after some time, dispersed, though not till the Bath Volunteers, and the Inniskillen Dragoons, quartered there, had been called out to prevent disturbances.

Dr. Gillum, of Bath, has lately been appointed one of the physicians to the Bath-city-hospital.

The heavy flood occasioned by the violent storm on Sunday the 9th instant carried away the remaining pier of the north-side of Pul-

teney-Bridge, at Bath, together with the house of a slay-maker, that stood upon it. A temporary bridge of sufficient width for carriages is in preparation, and will shortly be erected, above Pulteney-bridge, which is to be rebuilt on a most elegant plan, with only one arch. When this bridge is completed, the temporary bridge is to be removed to the bottom of Chatham-row, whereby another communication will be opened between the New and Old Towns.

A shop has lately been opened at Bristol for the sale of beef and mutton, of excellent quality, to the poor, at 4d. per lb.

The anniversary of the birth of the late Edward Colston, Esq. of Bristol, was lately celebrated by the Dolphin, Anchor, and Grateful Societies of that city; who, after Divine Service, contributed upwards of 685l. for the relief of lying-in women and distressed families.

The Provision Committee at Bath, have again opened a subscription for the ensuing winter, and intend to confine themselves to the purchase of rice only, for the relief of the poor, whereby they hope to avoid raising the price of any article of provision in the markets.

Mr. Richard Locke, of Highbridge, in a very sensible letter, inserted in *Farley's Bristol Journal*, of November 15, asserts, that much land is annually converted from tillage to pasture, which he attributes to the impolitic custom of tythes, denominated by him, "The Inquisitorial Curse against the Poor." From this cause, he alleges, that in many districts, where one acre of land is now in tillage, ten acres have been laid down to pasture.—The same letter states, as a generally received opinion, "that 50,000 acres of waste land in this county only, formerly valued at 1l. per acre, have lately, under different acts, been enclosed at 100,000l. expence; and that these lands are at present valued at 100,000l. per annum."

At a late meeting of the Anchor Society in Bristol, the collection for charitable purposes amounted to upwards of 300l. To use this benevolent society's own words, "the bond and free, the male and female, the indigent family and the distressed orphan, all have an equal claim upon their compassion." Six hundred and twenty-two distressed families, in which are included lying-in women, have been relieved since their last annual meeting.

Two thousand two hundred and seventeen shares are already subscribed, in part of 3000, the number proposed, for establishing the bread and flour concern in the city of Bristol, for the relief of the poor.

Messrs. Bamford and Co. proprietors of the woollen manufactory at Twerton, near Bath, have for some time past supplied the persons who work for them, and the poor of that parish, with bread at considerably less than the price required by the neighbouring bakers; and



and last week, when the quartern loaf in this city was 1s. 9d. these gentlemen sold their quartern loaf of the best quality at 1s. 4d. making a difference of 5d. in favour of the poor, and reserving to themselves, (after paying every expence) a profit of one guinea on baking two sacks of flour, as an indemnification from loss on any sudden declension in the price of flour.—It is to be observed, that they bought the flour; had they purchased wheat, and sent it to be ground, the profit would have been greater.

*Married.*] At Bath, Mr. Highete, cornfactor, to Miss Faugoin, daughter of F. Faugoin, esq. of Sarch House.—Mr. Cuff, chemist, to Miss Forward, daughter of the late Mr. Forward, of Woolveston, Wilts.—Mr. Warren, to Mrs. Dovestone.—Mr. Keeling, plasterer, to Miss Baker.—Mr. Perry, musician, to Miss Cottle.—Mr. Sloper, apothecary, to Mrs. Dyke.—Edward Langford, esq. captain in the royal Cornwall regiment, to Miss Whitmarsh of Batt's Place, in this County. Captain D'Arcy, to Miss Long.—John Noble, esq. Alderman of Bristol, to Mrs. Woollery, relict of Wm. Woollery, esq. of Jamaica.

The Rev. Wm. Bartlett, vicar of Churchill and Puxton, to Miss Wright, of East Harptree.

Mr. J. Hayward, of Bowden Park, to Miss Dafter, of Twerton, near Bath.

At Clifton, Mr. J. Wreford of Bristol, to Miss E. Huskins, of Hotwells-road.—Mr. W. Rice, of the Custom-house, to Mrs. C. Lewis, both of Bristol.

At Westbury, Mr. W. Warren, accomptant to Miss Gibbons.

At Bristol, Mr. W. Plaister, farmer of Chutchill, to Mrs. Ann Davis.—Mr. George Weard Brinkenridge, to Miss M. Buth.—Mr. Cox, hair-dresser, to Miss E. McCarthy.—Mr. J. Mills, bookseller, to Miss D. Hughes.—Mr. Witton to Mrs. Moon, widow of the late Mr. Moon, grocer.—Mr. Clark to Miss Cunningham.—Mr. Elfe to Miss A. Anthony.—Mr. J. Dalton, leather-dresser, to Mrs. Hillman, tanner.

*Died.*] At Bristol, Mr. Windey, attorney.—Aged 80, Mrs. Rogers, of the society of Quakers.—Mr. Townsend, an eminent surgeon.—Mrs. Weaver, wife of Mr. Weaver, attorney.—Mr. G. Smith, accomptant.—Miss Simmons, daughter of the late Mr. Simmons, portrait painter.—In the prime of life, Mr. Cox, woollen-draper.—Mrs. Sheppard, hatter.—Mrs. Steel, of Kingsdown.—Mrs. Escott, of Kingsdown.—Mr. Jackson, pawnbroker, of Bedminster.—Miss Rebecca Perry, hatter.—Mr. Trigg, late tobaccoist.—Mr. Higgins, bright-smith.—Mr. James Bigg, brother of Mr. Wm. Bigg, mason.—Mrs. Brice, trunk-maker.—Mrs. Eliz. Sewell, matron of St. Peter's Hospital.—Mrs. Hassell, wife of Mr. Hassell.—Mr. William Evans, late a mariner under the memorable Captain Cook, who accompanied him in his three voyages round the world, was present

at the time of his death, and was one of those sent on shore to recover his remains.

At Bath, Joseph Busby, esq. of Worcester, one of the people called Quakers.—Mr. James Beale, an eminent builder.—Mr. John Attwood, late an eminent cutler.—Mrs. Rowland, of Barton-buildings, where she had resided 38 years, much known, much admired, and much regretted.—Amos Verker, esq.—Mr. Tho. Abbott, many years clerk of Walcot Church.—Mrs. Arnell, wife of Mr. Arnell, linen-draper.—Mr. James Walter, heraldry and coach painter.—Henry Thompson, esq. merchant, of Dublin.—Aged 21, Mr. John Elkington.—John Tanner, esq. of Salisbury.—Mrs. James, wife of Mr. T. James.—Mrs. Lay, relict of Thomas Lay, esq. of Maffield Hall, Staffordshire, and great grand-daughter of Sir John Floyer, physician to Queen Anne.—Mrs. Hutchinson, mother of Lieut. Hutchinson.—Mrs. Bartley, wife of Mr. Nehemiah Bartley, secretary to the Bath Agricultural Society, whom she has left with 13 surviving children.—Mrs. Russell, mother of Mr. Charles Russell, brush-maker.—Robert Hunter, esq.—The wife of Mr. Wm. Brodribb, of Stanton Wick.—Mr. Carley, perfumer, in Wade's-passage.

Two promising youths, one 12 and the other 14 years of age, sons of Mr. James Barrer, linen manufacturer, of Queen Camel, lately died in one week.

At Chewton Mendip, Mrs. Hart, of the Unicorn Inn, which she had kept upwards of 40 years.

At Buckland, Mr. Henry Adams, formerly an eminent clothier.

At Charterhouse Hinton, aged 101, Francis Rose, who, in his 98th year, accompanied by his son, grand-son, great grand-son, and another relation, reaped 40 acres of wheat for a farmer of that place, besides which he walked to the distance of two miles twice every day, carrying three gallons of liquor for their use.

At East Brent, aged 67, Mr. James Chappell.

At Clifton, aged 83, Wm. Hippeley, esq.—John Archer, esq. of Welford, Berks, and of Cooper'sdale, Essex.

At Cudhill, near Bristol, Mr. Richard Frankis.

At the Hotwells, Miss F. M. Horne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Horne, of Chifwick.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the South Devon Agricultural Society, held at Totnes, a premium of three guineas was adjudged to Mr. Hercules Moore, of Kingsbridge, for hoeing 15 acres and three quarters of turnips; twenty guineas were divided among eight deserving labourers in husbandry for long servitude, and 12 guineas were distributed among four others, for rearing the greatest number of children without parochial aid.—At this meeting it was resolved, "That there be two

fairs annually, for the sale of wool, which will be supported by the members of this society, and the gentlemen and farmers within this district. The first fair to be held at Totnes on the first Tuesday in September next; and the second at Modbury on the first Thursday in February, 1802."

A dreadful fire lately happened at the newly-erected paper-mill, near the Head Wier in Exeter, which, notwithstanding the assistance of six fire-engines, aided by the inhabitants and the military, consumed the whole mill, and the entire stock of rags, paper, and utensils, estimated at 8000*l*. It is asserted, that the light of this conflagration was plainly seen at the distance of 20 miles.

The effects of the storm and flood of the 9th inst. were severely felt at Exeter, where the parish of St. Thomas, and some other parts of the city and suburbs, was so completely inundated, that the inhabitants were compelled to fly to their upper rooms. Several cottages and a bridge were washed away, and other considerable damages were done in the neighbourhood. A fall of snow, which, previous to the rain, was a foot deep on Exmoor, contributed much to the increase of the flood.

It is in contemplation to improve the navigation of the river Exe, from Exeter quay to Crediton.

The freemen and freeholders of the borough of Oakhampton, having quarrelled among themselves, the secrets of the borough have been, in consequence, pretty freely exposed in the public papers.

A subscription for supplying the poor with fuel at a cheap rate, has lately been opened at Exeter, under the patronage of General Simcoe, and many other gentlemen.

Mr. R. Locke, of Brinfworthy, near North Molton, has discovered an improved method of planting potatoes, which is very expeditious, produces prodigious crops, and cleans the land better than any of the ordinary methods.

Mr. Woolmer, printer and bookseller, of Exeter, has lately purchased the celebrated library at Portledge House, (North Devon) consisting of about 10,000 volumes, mostly collected in the last century.

*Married*] At Exeter, Mr. R. Dunsford, jun. cutler, to Miss Richards, of Clyst Honiton.—Mr. Francis Hexter, of Thorveton, to Miss Ann Prouse—Dr. Bealey, to Miss Charlotte Cofferat.

At Dawlish, James Hall, esq. of Jamaica, to the Hon. Eliz. Lyfaght, sister of Lord Lisle.

At Barnstable, Mr. Musgrave, goldsmith, of Taunton, to Miss I. Hayden.

At Plymouth, W. P. Daykin, esq. of Seven Oaks, Kent, to Miss Jane Bewes, of Sherborne.—Also Mr. Jacob Hawker, second son of the Rev. Dr. Hawker, vicar of Charles, to Miss Drewitt, of Plymouth.

At Bovey Tracey, Thomas Harris, of Barnstaple, gent. to Miss Bickford.

George Kekewich, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, London, to Miss Searle, of Mount Boon, near Dartmouth.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mrs. Sharland, wife of Mr. Sharland.—John Stevens, esq.—Mrs. Eliz. Stevens, who fell down stairs and was killed on the spot.—Mrs. Harvey, a maiden lady.—Mr. H. Cowen, late of Chelsea.—Mrs. Chapple, wife of Mr. Chapple.—Mr. John Garnish, serge-maker.

At St. Thomas's, Wm. Newport, sen. esq. of St. John's, Pelham Hall, in Herts.—Mrs. White, wife of Mr. White, hair-dresser.

Near Barnstable, Mrs. Harman, relict of the late Mr. Harman, of Bristol.

At Blackford House, Lady Rogers, relict of the late Sir Fred. Rogers, bart. recorder, and M. P. for Plymouth.

At Exminster, Mr. Hen. Chown, farmer.

At Exmouth, aged 35, Mr. Wm. Bishop, tallow-chandler.

At Hill's Court, aged 75, Mr. Wm. Parr, of Moretonhampstead.

At Collumpton, aged 64, Mr. Richard Goodhind, who had kept the George Inn there upwards of 31 years.

#### CORNWALL.

*Married.*] At Falmouth, Rich. Lang, esq. of Blewhays, Devon, captain in the South Devon militia, to Miss Dathwood, only daughter of the late Capt. W. Dathwood, Green Bank, Falmouth.—Mr. Tho. Hall, to Miss Margaret Cooper.

At St. Columb, the Rev. Mr. Evans, to Miss Jewell.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, aged 36, Charles Coule, esq. late captain of the Wallingham packet, on the Lisbon station.—Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. John Harris, many years master of a Lisbon packet.—Aged 22, Miss Mary Gwennap.

At Pendennis Garrison, aged 50, Lieut. Allen, of the royal invalids.

#### WALES.

The magistrates of Pembrokehire, at their late quarter sessions, conceded and recorded the exclusive jurisdiction of the borough of Tenby, on which occasion great rejoicing have taken place in that town.

*Married*] At Carmarthen, Mr. John Williams, surgeon, to Miss Hamet Diggle.

At Old Radnor, Charles Walley, esq. of Stow, Gloucestershire, to Miss Lewis, of Harpton Court, Radnor.

*Died.*] At the Red Lion Inn, Builth, Brecon, Mr. Thomas Pritchard.

#### SCOTLAND.

The city of Edinburgh having lately purchased the beautiful grounds of Bellevue, lying to the north of York place, and Duke-street, and also the parks to the north of Queen-street as far as its western extremity, has advertised for a plan or design for laying out the whole in streets and squares. The superb mansion-house of Bellevue is to be preserved, and made part of the plan. The person producing the best design is entitled to a pre-



a premium of *one hundred guineas*, and the next best to *fifty*; their respective merits to be determined by the Lord Provost and Magistrates. They are to be sealed and delivered to the Town Clerks before the 1st of January next; and if any competitor chuses to put a mark on his plan with a letter of reference, his sealed document is not to be opened unless the author be found entitled to the premium. Notwithstanding the pecuniary difficulties and decay of trade occasioned by the War, this metropolis is yearly extending its limits. These additions, however, are chiefly of houses for the accommodation of families in the higher sphere of life, whose avidity for the winter amusements of the Scottish capital is whetted by a summer rustication. A great number of strangers also, particularly from London, spend the winter at Edinburgh, as a place of less expence in point of living, and affording a sufficient *modicum* of rational amusements.

The sombre prospect of high-priced provisions has induced the Magistrates, Corporations, and Societies, in different places of Scotland, to unite in the adoption of means for providing corn to the inhabitants during the winter, spring, and summer months — The little town of Elgin has subscribed 4,000 guineas for this laudable purpose. A public kitchen has also been established for the indigent, and a liberal sum subscribed to support it. At Dumfries the Friendly Societies have set apart 8,000 pounds to purchase foreign grain, besides what auxiliary sum can be raised by subscription. Its inhabitants have also agreed to abstain from the use of butter and eggs, while these articles continue at an exorbitant price; but this system of self-denial has ever proved illusory and inefficient.

On the 20th ult. the Herring Fishery commenced in the Frith or Forth, and its success has produced a very seasonable supply to the poorer inhabitants of the metropolis. But the demand for exportation has been so great, that the retail dealers have not hitherto lowered their price beyond four pence or three pence per dozen, which is double that of last season. Very flattering indeed has been the success of the fishermen; and many boats have come in loaded, averaging thirty or forty crans each (every cran estimated at 1,000 herrings), and disposed of their cargoes at nine shillings per cran; but the price has been since raised to fifteen shillings. This increase paid by the fish-curers at Brent Island, with the high rate of barrels, freight of Liverpool, salt, and the wages of workmen, must fall heavy on the curers, and consequently advance rapidly the price. The salt and fishery business will probably engage the attention of parliament at an early period of the present session. It is the general opinion, that tonnage bounty will be diminished, if not totally abolished; and the effect of either must be to lower the price in the home market.

In the end of October, four privateers sailed from Dunkirk, on a cruise on the coast of Scotland, and have since kept the northern part of it in perpetual alarm. One of them, *Le Marengo*, of 14 guns and 100 men, has captured a great number of vessels off Banchaness, Peterhead, and Aberdeen.

*Married.*] At Glasgow, Mr. William Jeffrey, to Miss Elizabeth Watson. — Mr. James Neilson, merchant, to Miss Agnes Jamieson, eldest daughter of Dr. Samuel Jamieson, of Virginia.

At Aberdeen, Major West, to Miss Mercer, daughter of Major Mercer.

At Glendornell House, the Rev. Charles Stewart, minister of Strachur, to Miss Catherine Campbell.

At Rossie Castle, Hercules Ross, esq. deputy paymaster-general of his majesty's forces at the Cape of Good Hope, to Miss Cecelia Craufurd, daughter of the late Sir Alexander Craufurd, bart.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Mr. Cullen, relict of Robert Cullen, esq. of Parkhead, — Mrs. Loch, widow of James Loch, esq. king's remembrancer, in exchequer. — Miss Grizell Baillie, eldest daughter of the Hon. G. Baillie, of Jarviswood. — Cath. Baillie, daughter of the late Tho. B. G. of Polkemmet, and relict of the late Andrew Wardrop, esq. of Torbanehill — Mrs. Chevalier. — Sir Archibald Kinlock, of Gilmerton, bart.

At Blantyre Park, Miss Jean Peter, of Croisbasket.

The Right Hon. Dowager Lady Reay.

At the Manse of Cardross, the Rev. Alex. M'Aulay, minister of that parish.

At Kinloch, William Calderwood Nairne, eldest son of Lieut. Col. Alex. Nairne, of Drumkilbo.

#### IRELAND.

At New Geneva, in Ireland, Serjeant Rogers, and some other ingenious miners, soldiers in the Devon and Cornwall fencibles, have discovered a lead mine on the lands of Faithlegg, an estate belonging to Cornelius Bolton, esq. in consequence of which, a mining company has been formed by the said Mr. Bolton, with Colonel Hall, and three other officers of his regiment, and five gentlemen of Waterford, one of whom is Mr. Waldron, a merchant of that city, a native of Lymington. The men employed have been at work about a month, and they have just begun to cut in upon what miners call the *Lead*, and from present appearances, the mine promises to be a very valuable one.

*Married.*] At Londonderry, Montague Talbot, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Emily Coote Bindon, of Limerick.

*Died.*] At Dublin, aged 78, Darley O'Grady, esq. late of Colchester. — The Right Hon. the Earl of Bellamont.

At Woodfield, near Eycourt, James Parefoy, esq.

MONTHLY

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

ALTHOUGH the Custom-house valuation of the exports and imports is well known to be far below their actual value, the following comparative statement deserves attention, as it shews an increase during the last three years, which, in a period of war less peculiar than the present, would have been thought very remarkable. Total value of the *Exports* of Great Britain in

1781	£ 11,342,000	1790	£ 20,120,000	1797	£ 28,917,000
1782	13,017,000	1791	22,732,000	1798	33,655,000
1783	15,468,000	1792	24,905,000	1799	35,991,000

It should be remembered, that although the difference between the value in these accounts, and the current price, is daily becoming greater with respect to almost every article of commerce, they are by no means the less proper for comparison, for as the articles are valued at the same rate now as formerly, the increase or decrease that appears must arise wholly from the quantity of goods, as it is not affected by their price. The total value of the *imports* during the above periods was as follows

1781	£ 12,724,000	1790	£ 19,131,000	1797	£ 20,014,000
1782	10,342,000	1791	19,670,000	1798	27,858,000
1783	13,122,000	1792	19,659,000	1799	29,945,000

That the most valuable part of our foreign-commerce, or that which gives the greatest employment in this country, has kept pace with our trade in foreign commodities will appear from the value of *British manufactures* exported, which has greatly increased notwithstanding the exhausted state of many parts of Europe, which formerly were markets for our goods, and the advance of almost all kinds of materials and workmanship. Value of British manufactures exported

in 1781	£ 7,633,000	1790	£ 14,921,000	1797	£ 17,903,000
1782	9,110,000	1791	16,810,000	1798	19,772,000
1783	10,410,000	1792	18,337,000	1799	24,084,000

A variety of facts respecting the *Levant* or *Turkey* trade, have been made public by F. Beaujour, late French consul at Salonica. His representation of the English commerce in those parts contains some particulars not generally known, but from his desire to exhibit the commerce of his own country in as favourable a view as possible, and from his residence confining his attention more to the ports of Greece than to Smyrna, the port most frequented by English traders, his account certainly cannot be admitted as a complete view of the trade between this country and Turkey: The exports from England to Greece are stated to consist of woollen cloths, chalons, calicoes, tin, lead, raw and wrought iron, clock and jewel work, and some colonial commodities. The woollen cloth trade was formerly very considerable, but began to decline about the year 1731, at present, the annual demand is, in value, of light thick woollens about 3040l. of woollen cloth of superior quality of 14,800l. The chalons, a particular kind of serge, appear to be an article likely to be extended beyond its present amount, which is stated at 36,000l. The consumption of foreign calicoes is diminishing on account of the improvement of their own manufacture, while that of muslins is rapidly increasing; the value of these articles is about 20,000l. The value of English tin, about 9,000l.; of lead, 3,400l.; besides a considerable quantity of small shot for fowling; of raw and wrought iron 2000l. The trade in English clocks and watches is very great; there are sold annually at Salonica 30 dozen of watches; as many in the Morea; 300 dozen at Constantinople; 400 dozen in Syria, and 250 dozen in Egypt, producing in the whole about 266,400l. The value of jewels and trinkets is estimated at only 4000l. The colonial commodities which the English sell in Greece, are 4 barrels of white ginger, 30 barrels of pepper, 4 barrels of sugar in loaves, from 12 to 15 barrels of indigo, 3 or 4 barrels of cochineal, a small quantity of logwood, and some barrels of coffee; the latter article may be extended if due attention be paid to the quality of the coffee sent, that of Martinico appears to have the preference.

For some time past great complaints have been made by persons in the Manchester trade against the exportation of *cotton twist*, which they consider as a principal cause of the decline of their trade, and therefore would have prohibited, or made subject to a duty with a view to the same effect. This opinion however appears to have been taken up on a very partial view of the subject. It is a known fact, that none of the lower numbers of water twist have been exported; and yet it so happens that the part of the manufacture for which this quality of twist is required has been in a more depressed state than other branches. The muslin and calico trades, on the contrary, have been in a rising condition, although the major quantity of twist exported has been of a quality and fineness proper for the manufacture of these articles, and has actually been applied abroad to these purposes; but if it were true that the trade has suffered a decrease in consequence of the exportation of twist, exactly the reverse of this must have taken place; the heavy articles would have been in great demand, and muslins and calicoes would have met with no sale. There does not therefore appear any reason for ascribing the present state of the trade to the exportation of twist, and any duty thereon would only operate as a bounty for the erection of mills abroad: if by means of superior machinery or greater capital we can supply foreigners with twist on advantageous terms, it would certainly be impolitic to compel them to spin it themselves.

The *silk* trade, which for some time past has been in a more favourable state than most other manufactures, is at present very dull, except in the article of sarlots for which there is a good demand. The very high prices of all kinds of raw and thrown silks, particularly Piedmonts, is a disadvantage to the manufacturer, which may be reduced, but certainly will not be wholly removed, by the present importation from Hamburg. The quantity of *silk* which during some months,



months past has arrived in this country from Smyrna, is a subject that may deserve the attention of the East India Company, as there is no reason to believe that there is any increased demand for Turkey silk; but for *China* silk, there certainly is a demand for a much greater quantity than the company have of late supplied the trade with; 266 bales of China sold at the India-house on the 21st of November, from 31s. 6d. to 33s. 1d. per lb. exclusive of duty: the next sale of China silk will be in February.

In consequence of the high price of grain throughout the kingdom, the East India Company, with the concurrence and approbation of his Majesty's Ministers, on the 28th of August last, sent directions to their governments in India to afford every encouragement to individuals to send rice and other grain to England, engaging that the ships so employed should be allowed to carry out return cargoes, as formerly allowed to country ships; and on the 30th of September following, in order to encourage as large an importation as possible before the next harvest is got in, they sent further directions to India, authorising such ships as brought three-fourths of their tonnage in rice to bring also such other goods as are usually imported into this country, with an indemnification in case rice should be under certain prices here on their arrival. They have also since offered to grant licences to any ships to be sent from this country to the East Indies for the purpose of bringing home rice, on very liberal conditions, but under the express stipulation that the ships should be cleared out from the Custom-house before the 1st of December inst, or from any port in the East Indies before the 1st September, 1801.

An Act of Parliament has been passed for prohibiting the use of corn in the distilleries, and in the making of starch; also for preventing the exportation of rice; and larger bounties have been granted on the *importation of grain*, viz. on every quarter of wheat weighing 424 lbs. that shall be imported before the 1st of October, 1801, a bounty equal to the sum in which the average price shall be published in the London Gazette the third week after such importation, less than 100s. per quarter: on barley weighing 352 lbs. ditto 45s. per quarter: on rye weighing 408 lbs. ditto 65s. per quarter: on oats weighing 280 lbs. ditto 30s. per quarter: on superfine wheatear flour weighing 196 lbs. per barrel, and sold by public auction within two months after importation, a bounty equal to the sum at which the flour shall sell less than 70s. per barrel: on East India rice, ditto 32s. per cwt. on American rice, ditto 35s. per cwt.

The quantity of foreign wheat and wheaten flour imported into Great Britain from the 26th of September, 1799, to the 26th of September, 1800; distinguishing England from Scotland, and the Port of London from the Out Ports was as follow:

	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Wheat flour.</i>
London	558,430 qrs.	110,997 cwt.
Out Ports	505,243	158,976
Scotland	121,980	21,428
Total	1,185,653	119,240

### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**F**ROM the open and temperate state of the weather, during the greater part of the present month, the operations of the farmer have been but little interrupted. In most of the arable districts of the kingdom, and especially the more northern ones, an unusual extent of land has been converted to the wheat husbandry. Beside the fallows, much of the clover leys and ground on which other grain crops had been produced, have been sown with this kind of grain. The very high price obtained for the late crop seems to have excited a more than ordinary attention to the culture of this sort of crop. Almost every where the wheats which are above ground look healthy and promising. Wheat still continues to sell extravagantly dear. *Wheat* averages throughout England and Wales 119s. 4d.; *Barley* 67s. 8d.; *Oats* 38s. 5d.

The winter fallows in most places have been already ploughed over, and much other field work finished.

**Turnips.** The earlier sown turnips in the southern parts of the island, in general appear to be a good crop, but those that were sown late are but indifferent. In Cumberland we however find that they have in general swelled much both in the root and top, within this last month or six weeks, and upon the whole seem to promise the best crop that has been for many years. This circumstance with that of the great scarcity of stock in Scotland, and the mountainous districts of England, our correspondent observes, have caused a considerable fall in the price of turnips for three or four weeks past.

**Potatoes** have in some districts been rather an indifferent crop, especially where they were set at an early period; but in others such has been the improved state of them, since the rains that succeeded the summer drought, that where it was supposed the crops had entirely failed, they have turned out more abundantly than could have been possibly expected. In Newgate-market the ox-nobles sell at 8s. per cwt. the round 11s. and kidneys 14s.

The unusual abundance of grafs at this season has tended greatly to prevent the advance of price in fat stock. In Smithfield-market beet sells per stone of 8 lb. from 3s. 8d. to 5s. Mutton, from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. Veal, from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. and pork from 5s. 4d. to 6s. In the retail shops, beef averages 8d. per lb. mutton 8½, and pork 11d.

Good mutton is on the advance, and from the great expence of fattening hogs, pork must necessarily be high.

**Hay** averages in St. James's market 5l. 10s. and *Straw* 21s.

Fresh butter is sold in London, at 17d. Cambridge, 16d. and Salt, 14d. per lb. Cheese, 1s. Gloucester, 10d. and Dutch 9d. per lb. Bread is 18½d. the quarter loaf. Eggs are 21d. the dozen.